The Centre Reporter.

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EXECUTIVE TRAVEL BILLS.

During the temporary crouching of the meat inspection and rate bills without definite knowledge of which way they may spring, comment runs on the cutting from an appropriation bill of the item of $25,000 for travel expenses of Presidents. Mr. Williams, the minority leader, based his speech upon the propriety of Presidents staying at the White House and discharging their high functions. This will not quite do. Now a separate bill is offered.

This roils the average citizen: He pays, whether he owns an acre of ground or not, in part, the salary of Presidents. To have executives, candidates for election or re-election, harangue crowds of their party in partisan style, and all at the travel expense of taxpayers who oppose him and his politics, is unfair and impudent, and only escapes similarity to the voting by insurance trustees of funds, derived from all kinds of partisans, to aid a particular party, in the solitary point of its not being theft of trust money.

Presidents (perhaps) ought to draw more salary. It is too late to provide more for the present incumbent—during this term, at least. Deprivation of his free pass evokes no sympathy, for if such acceptance was so reprehensible as to justify the anti-pass amendment then it was always improper for a President to use one. A real ethical sermonizer should not await positive law before eschewing evil.

Few people reflect upon what the White House entourage costs. In Cleveland's day it was $135,000; in McKinley's, $152,500, and now, excluding this $25,000 item, it is left at $228,000. The fuel bill has doubled from $3,000, a result suggested by the steam pressure maintained and, perhaps, hot air. Contingent expenses have grown since 1901 from $20,000 to $35,000.

If the Republicans wish to increase the present salary, let them directly and openly pass the bill and leave it to each President to decide how much he will spend on travel to deliver platitudes or partisan speeches. That method would relieve the Democratic taxpayer from feeling that he was helping pay a tourist to abuse his political principles.

PASS THE TILLMAN BILL.

Mr. Roosevelt found time last week to tell the correspondents that he favored the amendment appropriating $25,000 to pay his traveling expenses, but he has not said a word in support of the Tillman bill to prohibit contributions of corporation money to national campaign funds.

Since his annual message to Congress Mr. Roosevelt has not had a word to say about prohibiting corporation contributions to campaign funds, but the issue is now presented before him in concrete form, and he can back up his words with deeds. Four words from him will be sufficient. He has only to say to Speaker Cannon and the House of Representatives, "Pass the Tillman," and it will be passed.

When the new senators from Kansas and Delaware take their seats the membership of the upper House of Congress will be complete for the first time in a considerable period. Delaware has had one or two vacancies during most of the last decade. Convictions of crime kept out of their seats a couple of senators from Kansas and Oregon and caused virtual vacancies for some time.

Pennsylvania an Example.

The following is from the Willshire (Ohio) Herald, edited by William G. Hoffer, formerly from Centre Hall, and gives an idea of what Ohioans think of Pennsylvania Republican politics:

The Republican state convention of Pennsylvania last week did the bidding of United States Senator Boise Penrose. Penrose is a politician without any other means of support. He is a human creature possessed of no humane traits. He is the logical legatee of that prince of political cynics, the late Matthew S. Quay, the most daring of political pirates and cut-throats. Quay has had his day; and Boise Penrose will have his. Penrose is as cold and clammy as Fairbanks of Indiana; in the distant future he will warm up to a degree of temperature of which Farenheit never dreamt. If the voting populace of Pennsylvania endorse Penrose and his gang of tailor-made human hyenas at the election next fall, the seeker after the uttermost depths of hell won't have to go a furlong lower than the physical being of the Keystone state to find it.

We can all get something for nothing if we are willing to accept advice.

Some people are never happy unless they are holding an indignation meeting.

THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

News of a Semi-Local Character Gathered from the Exchange Table.

The Williamsport Sun remarks that the locusts are singing in Paradise. In this particular instance Paradise is located in Lycoming county.

A Titusville citizen, who has large means himself, asks that taxpayers of moderate incomes be allowed to pay their taxes in quarterly installments.

One of the most important state conventions of the year will be that of the Pennsylvania Educational association to be held in Altoona, July 3, 4 and 5.

A large barn on a fruit farm at Turbottville, Lycoming county, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. The farm is tenanted by Charles Miller.

Cut-rate competition has reached even to the grave, a Bradford undertaker advertising that he will furnish a $100 dollar funeral for the very low price of $45.

Early Tuesday morning the West Latrobe foundry, located at Latrobe, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents, which included machinery, patterns and supplies.

George Zeigler, a resident of Lebo, Perry county, was struck and instantly killed by lightning during the prevalence of a heavy storm. He was on his way from his barn to the house when struck.

The Luzerne county court set aside the verdict in the case of M. F. Murray vs. Wilkesbarre township school district. An out-going school board appointed Murray to a position as teacher, but the incoming board refused to recognize the contract, and Murray loses his year's salary, $800, for which he sued, as the old board had no authority to appoint.

James Gilbert, of Leetonia, Clinton county, was dangerously gored by an infuriated steer a few days ago. He was driving a number of them when one turned and threw him down. When he had been rescued a physician was called and it was found that he had sustained many injuries. Several of his ribs were broken and the steer's horns had penetrated his body, causing internal injuries.

Four steers belonging to Jasper Augustine wandered into an old cellar on the Augustine farm, near Addison, Somerset county, and remained there ten days without food or water before they were found. They were reduced from an average weight of 1,100 to less than 300 pounds. When taken out they could scarcely walk. They were carefully cared for and will live.

The constitutionality of the Act of Assembly of April 12, 1905, relating to the powers of road supervisors, is to be tested in the local Common Pleas Court of Lebanon county. The proceeding is brought in the form of a case stated, the principals being Jacob B. Shope, treasurer of the Board of Road Supervisors and Collector of Taxes of North Londonderry township, and Jennie E. Metzler.

William Howe, charged with feloniously entering the freight depot at the N. Y. C. station at Castanea, in default of $500 bail, was taken to Clinton county jail. The accused claims he was intoxicated and has no knowledge of trying to get into the station. Howe is the same individual who tapped the till in L. McIsaac's grocery store in Lock Haven several years ago. He plead guilty to that crime and was sentenced to 18 months in the western penitentiary.

Arrested on Serious Charge.

Gotlieb Kershtein, a married man and a native of Germany, who has for some time been a resident of Rush township, just across the creek from Munson, has gotten himself into the toils of the law. The charge against him is that of rape and adultery, resulting in bastardy, made by Augusta Giesar, a young crippled girl, living in the same neighborhood, and who underwent the difficult operation for celio hysterotomy a short time ago.

In default of $1000 bail, Kershtein was lodged in the Bellefonte jail.

Democratic State Convention.

In pursuance of the requirements of the rules governing the Democratic organization of the State, and the action of the Democratic State Central Committee at its annual meeting held in Harrisburg, on the 18th of March, notice is hereby given that the Democratic State Convention will meet in the Opera House at Harrisburg, Wednesday, June 27, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon. The business to be transacted will be the nomination of one candidate for Governor; one candidate for Lieutenant Governor; one candidate for Auditor General; one candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and to act upon such other matters, pertaining to the interest and success of the party in Pennsylvania, as may be brought before it.

CHARLES P. DONNELLY, Chairman.
P. GRAY MEEK, Secretary.

TWO BOYS CRACK AND LOOT SAFE.

Get Away with Over $300 in Money, Many Stamps and Much Merchandise—Hide Plunder in Woods.

During the last few months a number of stores in Bellefonte have been robbed. Last week two were entered in one night and two boys were suspected Wednesday of last week. The boys left the town and that night, it is charged, broke into the post office and store of Morrison Glenn, at Roland, four miles from Bellefonte, opened the safe, and stole over $300 in money, all the stamps in the post office, and a lot of knives, tobacco and cigars and things from the store. They entered the store by cutting the glass in the front door.

Suspicion at once pointed to Henry Gordon, aged nineteen years, and Jerome Dale, fifteen years old, the two Bellefonte youths suspected of robberies at that place. They were traced down Bald Eagle Valley and at noon went into the Clinton House, at Mill Hall, where they were at once recognized by the proprietor, G. H. Young. He at once notified Constable Charles Snyder and the two men arrested the boys.

Gordon drew a revolver, and had Snyder not grabbed him at once he would have shot both men. The boys were armed with two revolvers each. Eighty-eight dollars of the money and a lot of knives were found on them. In going down Bald Eagle Valley they hid a lot of the money near Howard.

Centre county officers took the boys to the county seat in a carriage and at Howard they showed the officers where the money and stamps were hidden, so that practically all were recovered. Thursday night they were taken to Bellefonte and lodged in jail. The parents of both boys live in Bellefonte and are hard-working, respectable people.

Wholesale Chicken Thieving.

Somewhere in or about Centre Hall there is a sneak thief who is plying his art rather vigorously—he is doing a wholesale chicken thieving.

Monday night of last week thirty-five Leghorn chicks, old from the first of May, were stolen from the brooding house of ex-Sheriff Cyrus Brungart, in Centre Hall. The tracks of the thief or thieves about the hen house were completely covered, but suspicion rested on an individual in Centre Hall.

Wednesday of last week a search warrant was sworn out before Justice W. B. Mingle, and placed in the hands of Constable W. H. Runkle, who thoroughly searched the premises of a suspected person, but nothing in the chicken line was discovered.

Thieving of this character has been carried on for the past year, the thief always being able, as in this instance, to avoid detection. Others in this locality who suffered from the chicken thief, this spring, were Blacksmith Frank Shutt and Alvin Stump.

Mr. Brungart is to be commended for the effort, although unsuccessful, he has made to discover an old, cunning thief, who has stolen enough chickens and articles of every description from residents in Centre Hall to have a good bank account. Every citizen who has the good of the community at stake should lend every possible assistance to run to the ground the guilty individual.

Hunt down the contemptible sneak thief.

Dealing With the Stranger.

The Reporter wishes to sound a note of warning to farmers not to enter into contracts with strangers or firms of whom they know nothing. The average business man will not make a contract or sale to any stranger without first going to considerable effort to obtain the financial standing and business methods of the prospective customer. This is a necessary precaution, and saves the alert business man many thousands of dollars.

But the farmer, how about him? The sleek-tongued agent meets him in a fence corner, gives him an hour's talk, and during this time takes the liberty to tell as many lies as is necessary to convince the farmer that his story would set the Gospel in the shade for truth. The stranger resents any intimation that the scheme might be unfair to the farmer, and in every case tries to close the deal before he leaves the spot.

Farmers, be careful, very careful, what you sign. It will be a safe rule not to do business with a stranger (although he is accompanied by your neighbor, who is either entirely ignorant of the scheme, or is being well paid for his time) until you have made inquiry as to the man's honesty and the character of the firm he represents.

This note of warning is especially timely. Give the schemer the go-by.

A man's nose is naturally the sconer of his face.

Children's Day.

Appropriate Children's Day services are being held in most churches at this season of the year. In some instances the decorations are very elaborate and the programs well executed, showing skill and perseverance on the part of those directly in charge.

Children's Day should be one of the —rather *the*—greatest day in the church year. Too much time can not be devoted to the training of the children of the church that a great obligation rests upon them, and the obligation to be brought out and impressed indelibly on their minds at these services is the care of the orphans in their particular church field. If this important lesson is not imprinted on the child's memory, the real fruits of Children's Day are wasted; the efforts put forth result in a vain show.

It is a regretable fact that these remarks were inspired because of meager contributions that followed Children's Day services in congregations where anything like penury is a stranger.

Republican Golden Jubilee.

The golden jubilee of the Republican party was appropriately inaugurated Monday afternoon with a Lincoln memorial service in Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, where, just fifty years ago, Fremont and Dayton were named as the first Republican National candidates and where Lincoln himself was first voted for in a National Convention. Republicans from all over the country participated in the four-day celebration of the founding of the party. From Speaker Cannon and Governor Pennypacker down to the humblest voter in the ranks all united to honor the party and the great men it has produced in the past.

Painting Dwellings.

There are more improvements going on just now in Centre Hall than there have been for a number of years. One of the leading "fads" is to have dwelling houses painted. Besides the half-dozen or more homes already finished by the artists, the painter is plying his brush on the residences of L. L. Smith, Postmaster G. M. Boal and M. L. Emerick. The work is being done by Rearick Brothers, Centre Hall, and the Nolls, Pleasant Gap.

Any Box Will Do.

Patrons of rural free delivery routes will hereafter be allowed to provide any boxes which they desire for their mail instead of the patented boxes heretofore required by the Postoffice Department which are rather expensive on account of the patent. An amendment to the post office appropriation bill to this effect was passed by the Senate.

Horse Thief in Jail.

A young Frenchman, Nester Sirgey, was arrested and lodged in the county jail for stealing a horse from William Miller, a Taylor township farmer. Sirgey was overtaken by a constable near Frenchville. He had the horse in his possession when arrested.

LOCALS.

Children's Day will be observed with appropriate services in the United Evangelical church, Sunday evening.

Sunday afternoon this immediate vicinity had its heaviest rain for two months. Other sections in the valley —Potters Mills, Farmers Mills, Linden Hall, lower Penns Valley as well as Brush Valley—had splendid rains during the past few weeks.

Improvements are going on in the country as well as in the towns. On the South side of Potter township four "raisings" were billed for this week: David Stoner, a straw shed; J. T. Smith, barn; A. P. Hosterman, straw shed; Wesley Nevil, barn. The latter is a plank barn, built on modern lines.

In this issue will be found letters testamentary on the estate of James A. McClintic, of Gregg township, deceased. Andrew F. McClintic is the executor. The McClintic farm, near Farmers Mills, is also to be sold as the property of Felix McClintic. Clement Dale, Esq., is the attorney for the estate.

Some newspaper men are terrible liars. In writing of a cyclone out west one of them said it turned a well inside out, a cellar upside down, moved a township line, blew the staves out of a whiskey barrel and left nothing but a bung hole, changed the day of the week, blew a mortgage off a farm, blew all the cracks out of a fence and knocked the wind out of a politician.

D. F. Luse, the patentee of the Centre Hall corn planter, has a novel and simple contrivance to sort seed corn. The idea is to secure seed grains of uniform size to aid corn planters in performing the work of dropping corn regularly. The sorter performs the work admirably, and is so arranged that both the length and thickness of the grains are uniform.

ABOUT THE LOCUSTS.

Facts Concerning the Habits and Life History of the Pest.

The locusts are here in great numbers, and since their appearance comes at intervals of seventeen years, almost a new generation has to deal with them each time they reach the earth's surface. It is therefore in order to recite the habits and life history of the locust.

The Periodical Cicada, (Cicada Septendecim)—commonly called the seventeen year locust—is a broad-headed, broad-bodied, clear-winged insect, very generally known in this country, owing to the great numbers in which it appears, at long intervals of time. This periodical appearance is due to the long time required for the nymphs to obtain their growth—either seventeen or thirteen years—and to the fact that all the members of one generation appear in the adult state at about the same time. The adult male is distinguished from the female by the presence of small, white, oval-shaped drums under each wing, by means of which it makes a sharp, shrill rasping noise. The female is distinguished from the male by the absence of the sounding drum, and by the presence of an ovipositor—a short, tube-shaped instrument on the ventral surface of the posterior end of the abdomen. The adult female lays her eggs in slits, which she makes in the twigs of trees.

The eggs are laid about ten days after the female emerges from the ground, and hatch in about six weeks. The young nymphs, finding no attraction in a world of sunshine and flowers, drop to the ground and bury themselves in the earth, thus commencing a voluntary seclusion, which lasts for years.

They do not encase themselves in cocoons, as is generally supposed, but live by sucking the juices from the roots of trees. In May of the seventeenth year after their retirement to their earthly cloisters they crawl up to the surface of the ground, like renegade monks; and, leaving their nymph-skins clinging to the tree trunks, like cast off garments of penance, they come forth well fitted to get all the experience possible out of a world whose frivolities they have so long scorned. But, like all other creatures, they find a life of dissipation very exhausting, and after a few weeks they sing their last song, lay their eggs and pass away. They do not, as many suppose, feed upon the leaves and tender shoots of trees, as their mouth parts are not adapted for biting or masticating food, but consist of a short, tube-like proboscis, with which they pierce the twigs and suck the juices. The best way to combat this pest is to drive the locusts from the orchards before the female lays her eggs, as the only damage done by the insects is done by the female when she pierces the twigs, in order to lay her eggs in the cavities thus formed.

Boosting Boob.

"The Spokesman," a paper printed in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the interests of the carriage and associate trades, has the following:

The "S" Boob Wheel Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, wheel manufacturer, reports a very prosperous business during the past year. This concern moved to Cincinnati from Centre Hall Pa., in November, 1901, occupying the building at Seventh and Broadway for two years, but business increased at such a rapid rate that they were compelled to seek new quarters three years ago, moving to their present place, located at 548-554 Freeman avenue. This building is three stories high and 100 feet square. The main business of the concern is selling wheels with steel or rubber tires, a full description of which may be seen in their advertisement elsewhere in this issue. The business was incorporated in 1904 with the following officers: W. W. Boob, president and treasurer; C. B. Boob, vice president, and Walter M. Kerlin, secretary. Each year it has shown a nice increase of business. They make a specialty of tiring wheels, and are patronized by a majority of manufacturers in Cincinnati and contiguous territory, also sell their product to many foreign countries. The factory is fully equipped with machinery of all kinds, and the concern enjoys the confidence of the entire trade. Their export business is increasing very rapidly, and any special work will receive prompt attention.

Church Re-dedicated.

From the Millheim Journal: The church, familiarly known as the "Old Musser church" located about two miles west of Coburn, was recently bought by the Spring Mills charge, United Evangelical church, from the Evangelical association, and was re-dedicated last Sunday. Rev. Garrett, of Millheim, conducted the services on Saturday evening and on Sunday Presiding Elder S. P. Remer preached in the morning and evening.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

The Grangers had charge of Centre Hall Friday.

There were many threats of rain, last week, but next to no rain.

The new Methodist church at Mill Hall was dedicated free of debt.

The Shaffer-Hazell re-union is on to-day (Thursday) at Hecla Park.

The Roland post office was robbed. The safe was cracked and $300 in cash secured. Also a lot of stamps.

One day last week Mrs. Sarah Wolf, of Rebersburg, tripped and fell, breaking the bone in one of her arms.

The National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution is to convene at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907.

Newton F. Braucht, a native of Penns Valley, has been promoted from station master at McElhattan to ticket agent at Dewart.

A majority of Bellefonte merchants have signed agreements to close their places of business at six o'clock except Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The ladies of the Bellefonte Lutheran church increased their treasury by about $150 by serving meals on the day of the monument dedication.

Frank Jacobs was killed by a falling tree in Potter county. He was the son of John Jacobs, of Milesburg, and is survived by a wife and three children.

By accidentally scratching the flesh over an artery in his leg, James A. Williams, a Beech Creek barber, almost bled to death before help arrived and the wound was properly dressed.

The trustees of Pennsylvania State College are considering President George Emory Fellows, of the University of Maine, for the presidency. This gentleman was at State College last week.

Mrs. Rebecca Murray, who conducts a bakery in Centre Hall, fell and broke her left arm at the wrist. The accident happened Saturday afternoon, and was the result of a fall while scrubbing the cellar steps.

The frequent appearance of the swindler, in the country districts, is conclusive evidence that the farmers are prospering, and have ready money. During panic times the swindler is not to be found in the country.

William H. Garman, tendered his resignation as mailing clerk at the Bellefonte post office. Morton Smith who was assistant mailing clerk succeeds Mr. Garman and he in turn is succeeded by William B. Ott, who recently passed the civil service examination for clerk.

Misses Gertrude Wieland and Margaret Mothersbaugh, of Boalsburg, were callers at the Reporter office last week. Both ladies are Harris township school teachers, and have good records as such. They take a deep interest in school work. Such teachers are the hope of the future.

Among the marriage licenses issued in Venango county this month were some for very young couples. In one instance the bride and groom were each nineteen years old; in two instances the groom was twenty and the bride seventeen; three other brides were nineteen and another twenty.

James Hunter, a resident of Blanchard, and a bridge builder for several years, was instantly killed in New York state by the breaking of some machinery which was hoisting part of the bridge in place. His son Charles was but a few feet from his father when the accident occurred, but he was not hurt.

The Epworth League of the Altoona District will meet in Bellefonte the coming year. At the Bellewood meeting Rev. Morris E. Swartz, of Clearfield, was elected president of the association; Miss Katharine E. Buck, of Fleming, second vice president and Miss Helen Bartholomew, of Centre Hall, third vice president.

Messrs. John Eckley and J. E. Rickard, of Yarnell, attended the Grange meeting Friday of last week. The former is one of the Marsh Creek farmers and was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Erma. Mr. Rickard is one of Boggs township's school teachers and is secretary of the Marsh Creek telephone company, a branch of The Patron's Rural Telephone Company. Mr. Eckley is also one of the stockholders in the company.

If you want a prosperous town where people can come who are disposed to make homes, then do away with and bury from sight all jealousy and spite work, move for common prosperity and mutual benefit. Wake up, rub your eyes, roll up your sleeves and go to work. Do not work with fear and trembling, but take for granted that blood will tell. Leave results to themselves, borrow no troubles, but all unite to make it the biggest kind of a town. "Go to work."

GREAT CHESS EXPERT DEAD

H. Nelson Pillsbury Succumbs to Stroke of Apoplexy.

LONG ILLNESS ENDS IN HIS DEATH.

Pillsbury's Career of Almost Unbroken Triumph and His Wonderful Feats of Blindfold Chess—A Massachusetts Boy Who Was a Master of Chess When Only Sixteen Years Old.

Philadelphia (Special)—Harry Nelson Pillsbury, the chess master, died here of apoplexy after an illness of many months. Pillsbury was born December 5, 1872, at Somerville, Mass., where the body will be taken.

Pillsbury learned the rudiments of chess when he was 16 years old, at the Deschapelles Chess Club, in Boston. His first notable victory was a score of 5 to 4 in a match with John F. Barry, of Boston, in 1891. In 1893 he won the New York City tournament, with a score of seven, out of a possible nine, and in 1895 won first prize at the Hastings tournament against many of the strongest players of the world. This victory logically made him one of the quartet of the most famous players named to compete at St. Petersburg—Lasker, Steinitz, Tchigorin and Pillsbury. His score with the world champion Lasker was 3½ to 2½.

In 1897 Pillsbury won from Showalter the American chess championship, which he confirmed by a second match with Showalter in 1898.

In all Pillsbury played in 14 international chess tournaments, and was a prize-winner in all, except at Cambridge Springs, Pa., in 1904, when he was ill.

Pillsbury showed his chess genius not alone by match and tournament play. At blindfold chess, it is said, his record has never been equalled. At Moscow he played 22 games without sight of the boards, and at Philadelphia 20 games, which feat he repeated at Vienna.

AUTOS COLLIDE AT HIGH SPEED.

Two Daughters of David Belasco Injured.

Asbury Park., N. J. (Special).—In an automobile accident here Harry Isaacson, aged 18, chauffeur for Percy Foggarty, of 302 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York, received injuries from which he afterwards died, and Misses Rena and Gussie Belasco, daughters of David Belasco, the theatrical manager, were slightly hurt.

The accident occurred at the junction of Sixth and Grand Avenues, a dangerous spot. A big machine, in which were Isaac T. Strauss, of Newark; the Misses Belasco and the chauffeur was traveling, it is said, at a speed of 30 miles an hour, when is crashed into the runabout of Mr. Foggarty, occupied by Mr. Foggarty and his chauffeur. The runabout was knocked into a telegraph pole and smashed, the chauffeur being hurled to the sidewalk, landing on his head. His skull was fractured.

The Misses Belasco jumped when the automobiles came together. One of them had two front teeth knocked out. Mr. Foggarty was caught between the steering wheel and seat, but was not badly hurt. Both machines were wrecked.

Isaacson was hurried to the Long Branch Hospital, where he died late in the afternoon. Mr. Strauss and Mr. Foggarty were each held under $2,000 bail to answer for Isaacson's death.

William Herring, of this city, who was run over by a machine owned by J. K. Newman, a New York banker, at Belmar, died at Spring Lake Hospital. His skull was fractured. Newman's chauffeur is held under $2,000 bail on the manslaughter charge.

NINE FOOT GIANT.

Ate Seventeen Oranges For Breakfast—Eighty Cigarettes Daily.

New York (Special).—The Russian giant, Machnow, who is nine feet two inches tall in his stockings, is at Ellis Island, and the prospects are that he will not be admitted to the United States unconditionally.

Machnow, with his wife and the agent of Oscar Hammerstein, arrived here on the steamship Pretoria, and though the giant was traveling as a first-cabin passenger, he was held up because the immipragtion authorities had received a letter saying that he should not be allowed to land.

The doctors got hold of him and after several hours' examination came to the conclusion that the giant was suffering from kidney disease. A board of inquiry will look into the case.

Big as the giant is, his appetite is not large. He did devour 17 oranges for his breakfast; but, then, he likes oranges. Of other food he eats about what an ordinary man would eat.

His capacity for cigarettes, however, is abnormal. Each day he smokes some 80 small Russian "coffin nails."

Coal Lands Sold.

Pittsburg (Special).—Records have been filed in the Washington County courts showing the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company has just completed a deal for the purchase of 652 acres of coking coal lands in Washington County. Property in this same neighborhood recently sold at $800 an acre, and this is considered the figure for this purchase. The new property is near the town of Zollarsville, where contractors are now sinking two of the largest coal-mining shafts in the world.

Firemen Injured at Fire.

St. Paul (Special).—The six-story Ryan annex building was gutted by fire. The damage to the building and stocks of occupants is $450,000. A series of gas explosions prevented the firemen from getting at the flames and caused the blaze to spread throughout the structure. Several firemen were cut by flying glass and 37 were overcome by heat and smoke. Ten of these were taken to a hospital and the rest to their homes. All of them will recover with the possible exception of Lieut. W. A. Edwards.

LATESTNEWS INSHORTORDER

DOMESTIC

A pretty, dark Hindustan girl, ornamented with gold and silver jewelry, and barefooted, was taken from Ellis Island, New York, by a woman who called herself the Countess de Lesdain.

The New York police believe that Mrs. Alice Kinnan was murdered on her porch in repelling a man suspected of seeking to gain the property of her mother through marriage.

The Black Diamond express on the Lehigh Valley Railroad ran into a freight train west of Wilkes-Barre, the locomotive of the flyer being demolished.

A commitee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives recommends the expulsion of Frank G. Gethro, of Boston, on charges of attempted bribery.

One hundred detectives are unable to find missing Frederick Muth, of Philadelphia, or his abductor.

John Alexander Dowie described in a Chicago court how he once saw his own corpse.

District Attorney Jerome declares that the laws are ample to convict the rich criminal, but that the difficulty of prosecution lies in getting evidence.

A committee of the National Manufacturers' Association visited the Chicago stockyards and report that the attacks on the beef packers are gross exaggerations.

Thirty-two insurance companies are standing out against the proposition of 60 others to pay only 75 per cent. of their San Francisco fire losses.

First Lieutenant Edward C. Bolton, U. S. A., governor of the Province of Davao, Island of Mindanao, was murdered by Fiilpinos.

The body of Selbert Dam, an aged basketmaker of New Canaan, Ct., was found in a well. His house had been robbed.

Sarah Bernhardt sailed for France, after having earned 3,000,000 francs during 227 performances in the United States.

Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of President Roosevelt and a lifelong Democrat, died at his home on Long Island.

Theodore P. Shonts delivered the principal address at the silver anniversary services of Drake University.

The new battleship Georgia broke the speed record of her class.

Baron Speck von Sternberg, in addressing the University of Illinois students, declared that many of the maxims of President Roosevelt were used years ago by a Chinese emperor.

Feudist Curtis Jett, of Kentucky, has confessed to the alleged details of the assassinations of James Cockrill, James B. Marcum and Dr. B. D. Cox.

It was testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission that the Pennsylvania Railroad bought and sold private cars to mine operators.

Col. Henry Watterson delivered an address on "Kentucky and Its Homes" in honor of "home-coming week" in the Bluegrass State.

Chauncey M. Depew is taking health-restorer exercises at the sanitarium of William Muldoon, the former wrestler.

John Alexander Dowie stated in court that he will return to earth after he is dead to complete his work.

FOREIGN

Thousands of cases of spoiled canned meats from America dumped into the sea during the South African war, according to the testimony at the inquiry into the British war stores scandal, floated ashore and was picked up and eaten by Kaffirs, many of whom died of ptomaine poisoning.

Walter Wellman and other members of his Arctic expedition left Paris for Tromsoe, Norway. His mammoth airship and its appliances, weighing 50 tons, occupied a special freight train.

Foreign Secretary Santiago de Laguardia, of Panama, has resigned. It is reported that he will now devote his time to pushing his candidacy for the first vice presidency.

The English Salvation Army, to relieve the congested districts in the East End of London, plans to set up a settlement of 10,000 persons in South America.

The Moor cobbler Mesfewi, who murdered 36 women after being flogged daily for some time, was walled up alive in Tangier. He died in a few days.

Former British Colonial Secretary Lyttleton and Sir Frederick Banbury have been elected to the House of Commons.

The rebel chief Bambaata was killed in the fighting in Natal and the revolt is now expected to die out.

In a battle between the Southern Nigerian Regiment and the rebels in the Asaba Hinterland, West Africa, many of the rebels were killed, and the British casualties were 21 killed and 27 wounded. When Military Procurator Pavloff announced in the Lower House of the Russian Parliament that death sentences would not be abolished there were cries of "Assassin!" "Murderer!"

William J. Bryan was present during the agrarian debate in the Russian Douma and talked with the leader of the Group of Toil, the most radical element in parliament.

Lady Mary Hamilton, the richest woman in Great Britain, was married to the Marquis of Graham, eldest son of the Duke on Montrose.

Prince Cariati, Italian minister to Brazil, whose appointment as ambassador to Washington had been considered as probable, died at Rome.

Nine men were killed and some forty injured by an explosion on the British steamer Haverford, at Liverpool, from Philadelphia.

Official inquiry into the death of Father Gapon, the Russian revolutionist, has resulted in a verdict of murder.

Capt. S. C. Bull and four other British military officers were mobbed by natives near Tantab, Egypt.

Emperor William has made Privy Counselor Goldberger a member of the expert commission to make an American collection for the Royal Museum of Ethnology.

A decree of divorce without a controversy is expected in the Castellane case, and an adjustment will be effected with Count Boni's creditors.

Twenty Greeks were killed and 18 wounded in an attack made on them by a superior Turkish force. The Turks lost three.

Prince Hidirbegoff was killed in the street in Kutais, Russia.

MASSACRE OF JEWS IN RUSSIA

Terrible Battle of the Sects Rages at Bialystok.

BOMB THROWN INTO PROCESSION.

Hundreds of Victims---Troops Unable to Restore Order--Best Stores of the City Sacked--Jews Flee to Neighboring Towns, Pursued by Mobs—Said at St. Petersburg That the Outbreak Was Deliberately Planed.

Bialystok, Russia, (By Cable).—An anarchist, who, the authorities say, is a Jew, thew a bomb into the Corpus Christi procession here and killed or wounded many peasons. In consequence, the Christians attacked and massacred the Jews and demolished their shops.

Hundreds of persons were killed or wounded.

The bomb was thrown from the balcony of a house in Alexandrov street. A Russian clergyman maned Fedroroff was among those killed by the explosion.

Immediately after the explosion Jews began to fire with revolvers from the windows of the house into the crowd. Soldiers surrounded the house and fired two volleys into the windows. Meanwhile the enraged Christians attacked the Jewsh stores in Alexandrov and Suraz streets, demolishing the fixtures and windows and throwing the goods into the gutters and beating and murdering the Jews. A crowd of Jews fled to the railroad station, pursued by the mob, which killed many of them there. Three Jews were thrown from second-story windows of the railroad station building.

The Jews are fleeing from Bialystok to the neighboring forest and mobs are pursuing them. Detachments of dragoons have been sent out to protect the Jews.

Jews arriving here on railway trains have been dragged out of the cars and many of them have been murdered. Troops have cleared the railway station.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—The latest dispatches from Bialystok, received about midnight, report a situation of the utmost gravity. The anti-Jewish outbreak there was still raging; fighting was in progress in the streets; the firing was continuous; the best stores in the city had been sacked and many were dead or wounded.

The signal for the outbreak, which apparently was deliberately planned, perhaps as a counter-stroke for the murder of Chief of Police Derkatchoff on June 10, which was attributed to Jewish bundists, is given as the explosion of a bomb during a religious procession. This was followed by revolver fusillades in several quarters of the city. The police are said not to have attempted to interfere in the early stages of the riot.

The Jews, who number three-fourths of the population of the city, offered the best resistence possible, many of them being armed, but were unable to prevent the pillaging of their homes and places of business. Finally the military interfered, but without being able to restore order. Reinforcements have been rushed to Bialystok from Grodno.

Several members of parliament received messages from Jewish correspondents at Bialystok declaring that the police apparently had given over the Jewish population to slaughter and pillage. These correspondents urged that the only hope was in an appeal to the ministry of the interior to interfere in their behalf. A delegation of deputies immediately called at the headquarters of the police department, where they were informed that all measures possible had been taken to stop excesses and restore order.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS FOR FRISCO.

Leaders of Senate and House Approve Plans to Loan City Ten Millions.

Washington, D. C.—With a view to securing ready money which may be borrowed on mortgages for the rebuilding of San Francisco, a plan has received the approval of leaders in both the Senate and House to put an amendment on the Sundry Civil Bill in the Senate authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit $10,000,000 of the public funds in San Francisco banks, creating them government depositories.

The deposit is to be made in accordance with present law governing such deposits, with the exception that the money shall remain on deposit for a term of years yet to be determined. The suggestion is that it be four, five or ten years.

A local improvement company is to be organized to borrow the money from the banks and loan it to property owners wishing to rebuild.

WALLED HIM UP ALIVE.

A Moor Who Murdered Thirty-Six Women—Bodies Buried Under Shop.

London (By Cable).—A dispatch from Tangier to a news agency here says:

"According to advices from Marakesh, the Cobbler Mesfewi, who had been convicted of the murder of 36 women, whose bodies were found buried under his shop and in his garden, has expiated his crime.

"Instead of being crucified, as had been intended, at the last moment it was ordered that he be walled up alive. Previous to the final act in the tragedy Mesfewi was subjected to daily floggings.

"While the masons were working they were surrounded by a mob, who jeered Mesfewi. The first two days of his entombment the cobbler screamed continuously, but the third day the living tomb gave forth no sound. It is presumed the murderer died of exhaustion."

Dreyfus Case Again.

Paris (By Cable).—The Supreme Court began consideration of the results of the inquiry which has been going on for the last 27 months relative to granting Alfred Dreyfus another trial. The hearings are secret, Procurator General Beaudoin and Maitre Mornas, respectively, summing up the arguments against and for a retrial. The private sessions will last four days, after which the public argument will be made. A decision is expected at the end of the month.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

President Roosevelt signed the bill admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory as a state, and allowing Arizona and New Mexico to decide whether they wanted to come in as one state.

In arguing against the bill to incorporate the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal, Senator Patterson intimated that it was a stockjobbing scheme.

Attorney General Moody has started an investigation to find out whether there is any illegal combination for putting up the price of ice.

The House passed the joint resolution restricting the purchase of supplies and equipment for the Panama Canal to American bidders.

Congressman Rufus E. Lester died from injuries received in falling through a skylight at the Cairo Apartment house.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill was passed. It carries a total appropriation of $94,587,070.

It is understood that the House will yield to the President on the Meat Inspection Bill.

By a decisive vote the House refused to sanction the purchase of materials in the markets of the world for the Panama Canal.

It was stated on authority that the President will veto any bill that provides for a sea-level canal across the Isthmus.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill as agreed upon raises the legislation at Brazil and Turkey to embassies.

The House Committee agreed to the Senate Bill making the hours for railway trainmen 16 hours, with a rest of ten hours.

The provision for traveling expenses for the Keep Commission was stricken out of the Sundry Civil Bill by the House.

Commander Mulligan, of the cruiser Marblehead, has been instructed not to seize the filbustering steamer Empire.

By a vote of 110 to 36 the House decided that the Panama Canal should be of a lock type.

The The conference report on the Statehood Bill was adopted by the House, the final passage being marked by an impetuous reply of the Speaker to an insinuation of Delegate Smith of Arizona.

A bulletin of the Department of Commerce and Labor shows that the foreign commerce for the fiscal year will exceed that of any previous year in exports and imports.

The President announced his opposition to the House substitute for the Bevridge meat inspection amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

An agreement was reached in the Senate to put the question of a sea-level or lock canal at Panama to a vote.

The Senate Committee ordered a favorable report on the bill to increase the efficeincy of the Coast Artillery.

Victor H. Olmsted was appointed statistician of the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture.

President Roosevelt delivered the diplomsa and made an address to the graduates of Georgetown Colege.

Senator Allee, of Delaware, presented the credentials of his colleague, Senator DuPont.

The House Committee on Agriculture by a vote of 9 to 7, agreed on a meat inspection amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, which places the cost of inspection on the Government.

Despite the attack made by Chairman Tawney, of the Appropriations Committee, on the Geological Survey, the House increased the appropriation for that bureau.

Major Hugh L. Scott, Fourteenth Cavalry, has been selected to succeed General Mills as superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point.

The Senate adopted the conference report on the Statehood Bill, which was also introduced in the House and received with favor.

The provision for pneumatic tube service in Baltimore is in the Postoffice Appropriation Bill, as agreed upon by the conferees.

Secretary Taft is urging definite action by Congress on the matter of settling the type of the Panama Canal.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill was sent to conference.

Killed 3,114 in Philippines.

Washington, (Special).—An official summary of colera in the Phillipine islands during the present epidemic, from the outbreak last August and up to April 21 last, shows a grand total of 4,093 cases and 3,114 deaths. During that period there were 3,810 cases and 2,862 deaths from that cause in the provinces and 283 cases and 252 deaths in Manila.

Auto Kills Wealthy Woman.

Kansas City, (Special).—Mrs. C. H. Patterson, wife of the president of the Bankers' Trust Company, of this city, was instantly killed. The large automobile in which she was riding with her husband, daughter and driver, L. A. Phillips, collided with two trolley cars at Fifth and Harrison streets, causing the gasoline tank on the machine to explode. The other occupants of the car escaped serious injury.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

W. L. Bull says there is still a big short interest in Reading.

Gross earnings of the American Railways' subsidiary companies for May increased over $12,000.

San Francisco has now returned $14,500,000 of the $42,000,000 which it recently took from the East.

There are rumors in bituminous coal circles that the Pennsylvania Railroad will purchase all the private coal cars on its lines.

Erie will have earned this fiscal year, which ends June 30, about 1½ per cent. on its common stock, which amounts to $112,000,000.

It is proposed to float a large loan in Wall Street for the purpose of rebuilding San Francisco. The sum to be raised will hardly be less than $75,000,000. A well-known Philadelphia insurance man says the best estimates put the total fire loss at $285,000,000.

DEADLY CRASH ON STEAMSHIP

Mysterious Explosion on Vessel at Liverpool.

NINE KILLED AND FORTY INJURED.

Officials of Company Advance a Theory That the Explosion Was Caused by Ignition of Gas From Naptha Soap—Report That an Infernal Machine Was Aboard—Bodies of the Victims Dismembered.

Liverpool, (By Cable).—Nine men were instantly killed and about 40 were wounded as the result of a terrific explosion on the British steamer Haverford, of the International Navigation Company. The vessel is commanded by Captain Nielson, arrived here Wednesday from Philadelphia, landed her passengers and proceeded to Huskisson Dock in order to unload. The stevedores were in the act of looseing the steamer's hatches when suddenly a violent explosion occurred.

It blew off the hatches, rent the decks and hurled dead and wounded men in all directions. Several bodies were dismembered and the deck resembled the floor of a charnel-house. The cause of the eplosion is a mystery. Much excitement was caused by a report that an infernal machine concealed on the vessel had exploded. Fire followed the explosion. The cargo, consisting of linseed oil cake, in hold No. 2 and hold No. 3, was soon blazing fiercely.

Firemen and policemen hurried to the spot, and the injured were quickly taken to a neighboring hospital, while the work of searching for further possible casualties proceeded with vigor, in spite of the fierceness of the fire, which soon assumed alarming proportions, owing to the inflammable nature of the cargo. After two hours' hard fight, however, the firemen obtained the mastery of the flames.

The report that the explosion was due to an infernal machine arose from the finding of a wooden box a foot square in one of the holds. This box, which was only partly shattered, still contained pieces of steel machinery. It was prominently marked, "For Manchester, Eng."

The officials of the International Navigation Company have taken charge of the box, but they do not attach much importance to the theory of foul play, and say that the presence of the box in the hold was a mere accident. The officials say they believe the explosion was due a barrel of naptha and the ignition of gas given off by naptha soap, which formed part of the cargo.

Outwardly little harm has been done to the vessel beyond the rents in the deck, but inside the damage is extensive, both by the explosion and the fire.

Manager Willett, of the International Line, after making an examination of the holds accompanied by an analytical chemist, said that at present is was impossible to state definitely the cause of the disaster. No explosives of any kind were on board, so far as known. The holds, however, will be kept just as they were left after the explosion until the arrival of an inspector of explosives from the home office, when a thorough expert investigation will be made, and it is hoped to determine the cause of the explosion.

Several victims of the disaster are unrecognizable.

A SURPLUS OF WOMEN.

Fourteen Females to Thirteen Males in Washington.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Old maids who live in Washington have been appalled by the fact that there are 11,829 more women in this city than there are men, and that out of every 14 women in this district 13 can get husbands if the men want them, while the fourteenth will have to live single or import herself a man from some other place. These figures are the result of the census just taken by the police. The total population of the town is 326,435, of whom 157,303 are men and 169,132 are women. The white population is 231,417, and the colored population is 95,018, so that the colored people constitute nearly one-third of the population. It is stated that the reason why there are so many less men in Washington than women is because the government departments are very inviting and attract young women from all over the country, while the fact that there are no business of manufacturing establishments of any importance in this city drive ambitious young men away to other towns, thus bringing about striking disproportion between men and women in this city.

Mrs. Dowie Sues For Home.

Muskegon, Mich., (Special).—Mrs. Jane Dowie, in the Muskegon County Circuit Court, filed a bill petitioning to have Dowie's $200,000 White Lake summer home property, deeded some time ago by Deacon Voliva to Deacon Granger, given back to her. She alleges that when Dowie invested Voliva with the power of attorney it was intended to cover only his possessions, and that the summer home has always been in her name. A bitter fight is expected over the property.

Dr. Brumbaugh Elected.

Philadelphia (Special).—Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, professor of pedagogy at the University of Pennsylvania, was elected president of the public schools of Philadelphia by the Board of Education to succeed Dr. Edward Brooks, who resigned because of ill health. The board also increased the salary of the superintendent from $5,000 to $7,500 a year.

To Merge Coal and Iron Companies.

New York, (Special).—Controlling Interests in the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the Republic Iron and Steel Company have been meeting daily for the last week considering plans for the development and enlargement of their properties. The two concerns will be consolidated and a joint issue of securities placed on the market. John A. Topping, the chairman, John W. Gates, L. C. Hanna and other practical steel men are participating.

STEAMSHIP BURNED; TWO LIVES LOST.

Shipping and Other Property Destroyed in Baltimore.

Baltimore (Special).—One of the greatest fires since the big conflagration of 1904 occured on the water front early Wednesday morning.

The steamer Essex and the Savannah Wharf of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, as well as eight barges loaded with cotton and rosin, were totally destroyed, with a loss which will probably be over $1,000,000.

The fire started about 1.30 o'clock, but at 4 o'clock it was under control.

A crew of 40 men were aboard the Essex when the fire broke out, and they were seen to jump into the harobr to save themselves. Two of them were burned to death.

On the south side of the harbor the packing house of Moore & Brady Company was considerably damaged. It caught afire from the barges and the Essex when they floated across the harbor after being cut loose from their moorings.

The fire was discovered by Charles Nelson, one of the watchmen. William League, a watchman for Filbert's Cement Company, however, saw the flames at the same time and he fired two shots from his revolver. He attracted the attention of F. A. Courtney, another watchman on the pier, who was on his rounds.

Patrolman Garmer, of the Eastern district, a few minutes after the shot was fired located the fire and sounded an alarm from Box 135. As soon as the firemen arrived a general alarm was sounded, and Chief Horton, who came upon the scene shortly afterwards, took charge of the fire.

The fire made quick headway, and before many minutes had elapsed the entire wharf, which is 690 feet long, was in a solid mass of flames.

The steamer Essex, which arrived in port several nights ago, and which was half unloaded, was lying alongside of the south end of the wharf, and before word could be passed she caught fire and was towed out into the harbor, burning fiercely.

Eight scows and barges that were also lying alongside of the wharf were ignited at once and were soon completely destroyed. A number of them were towed out into midstream so as to prevent them from setting fire to adjoining property.

The barges and scows were loaded with cotton and rosin, and the flames made a beautiful sight, blazing fiercely, and the heat from them being intense.

They were towed with extreme difficulty out into stream, and the tugs that endeavored to take them away from the wharf were slightly singed. The tugs that did the work volunteered, and the crews were placed in imminent danger of losing their lives.

The residents of four houses on the north side of Block Street, facing the wharf, were panic-stricken, and for awhile it looked as though their homes were doomed and that the fire would sweep on toward the north and destroy the many lumber yards and warehouses in that section.

The police of the Central and Eastern districts, however, did noble work and assisted the people to places of safety. Two old women, Mrs. O'Neill and Mrs. Wells, residing at 1130 Block Street, locked themselves in and Sergeants Bruff and Forrest had to break into the house and carry them out.

They were carried on sretchers to the Central district ambulance and taken to the City Hospital, Mrs. Wells being extremely sick.

The other occupants of the houses got to places of safety along the Falls.

Wreckers After "Pennsy."

Marietta, Ohio, (Special).—A southbound passenger train on the Pennsylvania railroad jumped the track at Elba while going 40 miles an hour. The locomotive, baggage car and tender went over an embankment, and the rest of the train ran to the edge of the bank. Engineer Vaughan was severely scalded, and Fireman Shackles was internally injured and may die. J. J. Maroney, of Marietta, was cut by glass. The smoking car, containing 60 passengers, was overturned, but no one was seriously injured. The day coach also left the track, but no one was hurt.

Wife Saw Him Killed.

Bridgeport, Ct. (Special).—Charles E. Weidlich, a manufacturer, of this city, was killed instantly and four other persons were seriously injured by the overturning of a trolley car in Fairfield, which is just west of Bridgeport. The car was rounding a curve under full power, and it jumped the track and ran along the roadway, for 75 feet and turned over on its side, pinning four passengers under it. Mr. Weidlich's skull was fractured, several ribs were broken, and he was actually crushed to death in the presence of his wife and three children.

Patrick Gets Stay.

Canton, Ohio (Special).—Justice Day, of the United States Supreme Court, granted a stay writ of appeal and consequently a stay of execution to Attorney Lindsay in behalf of Albert T. Patrick, of New York. It will be heard by the Supreme Court in October. The action was brought before Justice Day because Chief Justice Fuller and other members of the Supreme Court are widely scattered on their vacation trips.

Alabama Miners' Wages.

Birmingham, Ala., (Special).—The district convention of the United Mine Workers accepted the scale for the ensuing year presented by the committee on scale. The only change from last year is in differentials.

Must Improve Meat Plants.

Chicago, (Special).—The City Health Department sent its first official written notices to the packing companies at the Union Stock Yards to improve the sanitary conditions of their plants. The packers were instructed that they must within three days discard the filthy tables and benches, provide cleaner rooms and tools and correct some of the present unsanitary conditions. Structural changes in the buildings, including new toilet romms and more ventilation and light, must be made within 30 days.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN

THE HOME.

"Clubs have taught us," said Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, on Saturday, to the Long Island Council of Women's Clubs, "that home is not an end and an object, but a tool."

Women with shapely arms are readily led into applause in these short-sleeve days. We may be sure that Mrs. Clark was cheered to the echo. But it is a compensating fact about the speeches which electrify up-to-date club women that they are seldom subjected to the scrutiny of the afterthought. They are their own inspiration, climax and conclusion. What the logical result would be if mere man should emancipate himself into Mrs. Clark's view of the home and its place in life the sisterhood mind will not trouble itself to consider. The subject adjourned with the council.

Coincidence brings to hand at the same moment with the report of Mrs. Clark's address the views of Lucy Maynard Salmon, on the ideal city of the twentieth century. Miss Salmon is professor of history in Vassar College and an advanced exemplar of high womanly culture. Besides clean, shady streets, recreation piers, no billboards, attractive squares in place of yawning vacant lots, and roadside benches for pedestrians her model town would present "backyards that are visions of beauty and window boxes that brighten dull walls." She suggests a settlement plan in contrast with aristocratic clubs, and such provision for education, association and recreation—with keeping boys and girls from the streets—that we need not turn to curfew laws "as a negative means of dealing with conditions that ought never to have existed." Miss Salmon's ideas lead pretty straight to the home.—New York World.

THE CONSULTANT DRESSMAKER.

A new profession, with many special branches, all particularly adapted to women, has arisen gradually and quietly until now it occupies a highly important relation to all trades that have to do with house furnishing and women's attire. Call it "consultant," and you have a name that fits without clearly defining the profession, says the London Express.

A consultant dressmaker who will open rooms later in the season has the following to say in regard to her profession.

"I have studied artistic dress in Paris and Vienna," she said. "I have on my books the names of dressmakers, milliners, glovers, bootmakers and firms where material can be purchased to suit all purses.

"A client who distrusts her ideas, if she has any, calls on me for a wedding outfit. She pays me a fee for consultation, and for that sum I design, order, and arrange fittings to suit her.

"I first study my customer from every point of view in my studio, where sunblinds are arranged to give various effects of light and shade. A lady artist I employ then makes a rough sketch of my client, and the client is free to depart. In a couple of days she receives a sketch of her toilet, the names of dressmaker, milliner and glover, and arrangements for fitting appointments. The toilet, when completed, is sent to my studio, where my client has a dress rehearsal.

"Only one woman in a hundred dresses her hair to suit her face," said a consultant hairdresser. "My methods are wearisome, but the results achieved compensate for all the trouble.

"My client is placed in a chair before a three-sided mirror, while I study her features and the shape of her head. I then dress the hair in different styles until one which gives absolute satisfaction is discovered. A block, on which a wig has been placed, is then brought in, and the lady is taught the manner in which her particular style is dressed. Half an hour's tuition is generally sufficient."

FRENCH WOMEN'S DISCRETION.

The French women are the most beautiful in the world, not by grace of feature, for there are other nations that are just as well gifted as to features, but because of other traits. They know how to dress and how not to dress. They know how to show off their own good points. And they know how to conceal their defects. A French woman never displays her forehead fully. A French woman never destroys the oval of her face. A French woman never bundles her neck up high unless she be an old woman. A French woman seldom wears jewels near her eyes. And a French woman takes very good care to keep her figure very near to the classic. If one were to sum up the graces of the French woman, one would say that she knows how to use her eyes, that she understands the art of lifting up her chin; that she has the trick of tilting her head at the right angle, and that she has brought vivacity down to a fine art. Then one would say also that she makes the most of her best feature, says Woman's Life. If her eyes are her strong point she drapes her hair in Grecian waves across her temples so as to bring out the beauty of her eyes, and she shades them delicately and makes her eyebrows grow long and dark, and she coaxes her lashes to curl.

HUSBANDS TO BE HAD IN CANADA.

It appears that during the first four months of the year 14,000 immigrants arrived in Canada, of whom about 12,500 are men and 1,500 women. Most of the women are married, and there are some 11,000 men—mostly young men—without wives. In the western part of Canada, where the fertile wheat lands are attracting settlers, many of whom come from older portions of the country and from the United States, women are few and far between. Young farmers are unable to procure wives, and a farmer without a wife is only half the outfit. There is not only need of companionship in the intense loneliness of the prairie, but the home and the housekeeping are as essential on the farm as any other department of its activities. Without the farmhouse under the dominion of an industrious and intelligent woman the farmer cannot succeed. The lack of women, therefore, in western Canada, is a real and a serious impediment to the development of the country, however fertile and productive it may be. It is said that this situation in the west has attracted the attention of the Canadian government, but no remedy has been suggested.—Baltimore Sun.

NURSES SHOULD BE PRETTY.

Trained nurses in this city are deep in discussion of a speech recently made by Dr. George Preston, head of one of the big hospitals in Baltimore, before a graduating class. He said that every girl who intended to be a nurse should be pretty. The opinion of the doctor has not been received by matrons of hospitals in this city with unanimous approval, though they all say a nurse should make herself as attractive as possible. But many doctors agree with Dr. Preston, and say the presence of a really pretty woman is often far more beneficial than medicine to a patient. There have been cases where an ill person has asked to have his nurse changed, because what she lacked in looks she made up in strictness regarding diet and medicine. A matron in one of the largest hospitals, says that a pretty girl, if she does not become conceited, makes a better nurse than a plain-looking girl, for she has more influence over her charge.—New York Press.

HOME RULES.

Home life is the school in which permanent impressions are made.

Don't criticise your friends unkindly in the hearing of your children.

Always fulfill promises if at all possible.

Be prudent in giving pocket money; little is better than too much.

Don't insist on children going to school when they feel ill.

When finding fault don't talk lor ly; the example is bad.

Don't punish by causing fear.

Show the bright side of life.

Be careful not to exaggerate when relating any incident, as example is more powerful than precept.

Encourage your children to bring desirable companions home.

As your sons and daughters grow up show your trust in them and endeavor to make home cheerful.

Don't lay out too much work for the boys on Saturday. They have been making plans, too, and it is only fair to divide the time with them. Many a boy's distaste for the beginning of school might be traced to the Saturday's extras.

JAPANESE MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

It seems unfortunate that the hundreds of charming girls who are assimilating the best in Western education, while the salutary exercises of the gymnasium and the playground are turning them into tall, strong, broad shouldered women, should not have been able to retain the charm and urbanity of manner for which their mothers are remarkable. The mothers look small and fragile beside their daughters; the physical advantages of modern training have completely altered the physique of growing girls in Japan; but the manners have changed, too, and it is only among the older women that one sees them in their perfection.—Fortnightly Review.

MATRIMONY AND PINK MARBLE.

One of the Tokio papers publishes the following advertisement: "I am a beautiful woman; my flowing hair envelopes me like a cloud; my figure is as graceful as a willow; my face is as soft and brilliant as the petal of a flower; I am sufficiently rich as to be able to walk hand in hand through life with the object of my affections. If I can meet with a gallant gentleman, good tempered, intelligent and well bred, I will bind myself to him for life, and afterward I shall have the pleasure of sharing eternal repose with him in a tomb of pink marble." With so many qualifications this young lady should not be long in finding the husband she desires.

When the wife dies first, the husband, on an average, survives nine years; while if the husband dies first, the wife survives eleven years, according to insurance statistics, states an English paper.

The Young Daughter of the House

By Beatrice Fairfax.

FATHERS and mothers, brothers and older sisters, these words are written for you.

They are to remind you of your duty to the little daughter and sister who is growing up and making ready to "paddle her own canoe" through life's stormy seas.

She is such a baby, and yet she feels confident that she understands the world in general and man in particular.

For every step her impatient little feet tread she needs careful guidance.

One false step and the mischief is done and the bloom forever wiped off her butterfly wings.

She has absolutely no knowledge of men, and is ready to be impressed by the first man who tells her her eyes are blue and her ways are sweet.

She needs to be tenderly guarded and watched over regarding both her girl and men friends.

Men understand men, and there is no excuse for a father or brother who allows the young daughter of the house to form a friendship with a man who is not fit to know her.

It is their solemn duty to see that she meets only the right sort of men.

She cannot judge for herself, and is quite likely to become interested in a man whose only recommendations are a handsome face and a flattering tongue.

As she grows older she learns to distinguish the true from the false, but at first she is just an impressionable child, and is as wax in the hands of an unscrupulous person.

Her mother and older sister can do much to keep her from making mistakes.

The mother should always know where your young daughter is, and with whom.

She should make a point of meeting all her young friends and encouraging her to bring them to the house.

She should let the young men understand that she is looking after her daughter with an ever vigilant eye.

An older sister can always win her little sister's confidence if she goes the right way about it, for the latter usually regards the former as an oracle of widsom and is flattered at being talked with and confided in.

A young girl will sometimes tell her sister things that she would not tell her mother, simply for the reason that youth seeks youth in such matters.

Men think twice as much of the girl who is well looked after. It means that she is properly brought up and taught the importance of good conduct.

If a girl is allowed to run wild, with no interest or care bestowed upon her, she is hardly to blame for the mistakes she is sure to make.

And so for that reason I tell the fathers and mothers, the sisters and brothers, that they are responsible for the happiness of the young girl's future.—New York Journal.

The Chinese Must Stay Out.

The Concessions Demanded by Them Cannot be Granted by This Country.

By William J. Bryan.

IF every American could visit China the question of Chinese immigration would soon be settled upon a permanent basis, for no one can become acquainted with the Chinese coolie without recognizing the impossibility of opening the doors of our country to him without justice to our own laboring men, demoralization to our social ideas, injury to China's reputation among us, and danger to our diplomatic relations with that country.

I made it a point to inquire among Chinese whom I met, in order to ascertain the real sentiment back of the boycott. I had heard of students being subjected to harsh regulations at ports of entry, of travelers humiliated by confinement in uncomfortable sheds, and of merchants treated rudely, and I supposed that these things had aroused the resentment. I found, however that the things complained of were more difficult to deal with and the concessions demanded impossible to grant. In order to understand the boycott one must know something of Chinese history. As China has never had representative government the people have been compelled to bring their complaints before officials by petition; and, where the petition has been ignored, they have been accustomed to bring such pressure to bear as was within their power, and the boycott has often been resorted to as a means of compelling action upon the part of officials. They, therefore, conceived the idea of a boycott against American goods for the double purpose of urging their own government to favorable action and of calling the attention of the American government to their complaint. Our officials are doing what they can to convince the Chinese government of the injustice and folly of the boycott, and the Chinese officials with whom I conversed seemed anxious to co-operate with our minister and consuls. Immediate action upon the part of our Congress, whether favorable or unfavorable to the Chinese, will remove the excuse for a boycott; and our government should not be influenced in its action by any threats affecting trade, for the subject is too grave to be determined by commercial consideration.—Success Magazine.

Modern Industries Could Not Adopt Metric System

By H. H. Suplee.

IT must be remembered that when France and Germany adopted the metric system the modern vast growth of machinery and tool building industries, of structural material manufactures and of metal trades generally had not come into being. Standardization was as yet an unknown idea. There was practically nothing to undo, except some simple habits of barter and trade, before the new standards were taken into use.

The situation in the United States and Great Britain today is absolutely different. Industries such as the world has never before seen have been built up, and have sent their products all over the world. And every steel section rolled, every plate turned out and every wire drawn, every engine and dynamo and machine tool, every pipe and shaft and bolt and nut is based upon the inch and the foot—units wholly incommensurable with the metric ones.

The screwthreads of England and America are standard all over the world—and they are wholly inconvertible into any other metric expression which could be used as a guide or practically reproduced by a workman.

If all these measurements must be changed into metric equivalents, the things themselves must be changed; to believe that we could go on making them as they are now, and gauging them by the new system of measurement, is to cherish a mischievous delusion.—Engineering Magazine.

The Equine Staff of Life.

By Frank M. Ware.

WE are disposed to attach far too much importance to hay made of timothy. This coarse and woody material has a rather special value in the case of race horses, trotters and hunters, etc., in training, in that its coarse quality allows the gastric juice to thoroughly permeate and mix with the grain with which such horses are heavily fed. The old fashion—not so very old, either—used to be to draw all hay for these horses through the hands, thus stripping off most of the leaves, at the same time carefully culling out all clover, weeds, etc. Nowadays, however, we have realized that there is no danger of any horse eating too much (save in the very rare case of some very robust "doer"), and all the hay is given that the subjects can be coaxed to devour. Clover-mixed hay is achieving the recognition it long has merited, and already the "fancy" grade is bringing top-market rates in all the Eastern cities. Hays of many grades are just as useful as the best when properly treated, and the finer sorts are worth much more, pound for pound, than the coarse. Pure clover-hay has every advantage for horses laid by, or on slow work, or as an occasional feed for any horse, and no tribute is ever paid to its worth or advantages in growing and developing those grand thoroughbred yearlings and race horses which we annually admire as products of "Kentucky blue-grass"—the truth being that this variety forms only a portion of the forage upon which the animals graze for six months every year during their colthood, while the stable lofts and mows are full to bursting with pure clover hay provided for their consumption during the balance of the year, when growth is naturally slowest. Oats cut in the milk make a provender than which there is none better. Corn blades, nicely cured, are excellent eating and most nutritious. Alfalfa has many merits, but is not yet obtainable on the market in any quantity. The various straws have some nourishment, especially that from oats and wheat. Rye is woody and barley (rarely seen) is full of beards which endanger eyes and make sore mouths.—The Outing Magazine.

"Whistling for half an hour after meals," says a well-known woman whistler, "is the best possible aid to digestion."

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The Corporal's Argument.

"Such reasoning," said General F. D. Grant in a military argument, "reminds me of the reasoning of old Corporal Sandhurst.

"Corporal Sandhurst was one day drilling a batch of raw recruits.

"'Why is it?' he said to a bright-looking chap, 'that the blade of your sabre is curved instead of straight?'

"'The blade is curved,' the recruit answered, 'in order to give more force to the blow.'

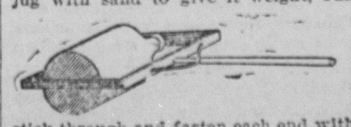
"'Nonsense,' said the corporal. 'The blade is curved so as to fit the scabbard. If it was straight how would you get it into the curved scabbard, you idiot?'"—Chicago Chronicle.

Nebraska Soap Mountain.

R. H. Mitchell, a ranchman at Belden, Neb., has discovered a small mountain of soap near Savage. The hill, which Mitchell calls "Soap Hill," is composed of a fine and very white sand, which, when mixed with water, greatly resembles sapolio. The people of the vicinity have been making good use of the natural sapolio, according to Mr. Mitchell, who says that it has been carted away by the wagon-load for the scrubbing of farmhouse floors, polishing of metal and earthenware, and even as a toilet soap for the hands. Mr. Mitchell was in Sioux City yesterday, bringing a sample of the sand here for analysis.—Sioux City Correspondence Des Moines Register-Leader.

GARDEN ROLLER.

Take a two-gallon jug, pick a hole in the centre of the bottom with a file or something sharp, and fit a piece of hard wood to go through the jug. Fill jug with sand to give it weight, run



stick through and fasten each end with a nail. Attach light frame (see cut). It makes one of the best rollers for garden I ever saw.—J. L. Vestal, in The Epitomist.

THE LATEST VEILS.

The new veils are fascinating and novel. There are, as always, the plain and dotted nets, the chiffon in every color, and the sheer lace veil, but the latest fad is the lace mesh as sheer as possible, with round dot woven in, and the veil two yards long, edged on either side and at the ends with narrow pleatings of chiffon or silk. These are in all colors and can be draped easily and in becoming fashion so that the ends fall at the back.—Harper's Bazar.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1906

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H. S. TAYLOR, Chairman

Harris Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Tressler, of Rock Springs, visited here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Fry, of Altoona, visited at the home of John Kimport.

Mrs. Susan Wilson, of Milesburg, is the guest of friends in Boalsburg and vicinity.

Mrs. Amanda Walker is staying at Centre Hill for an indefinite time.

Misses Gertrude Wieland and Margaret Mothersbaugh attended Grange Rally at Centre Hall Friday.

Saturday afternoon the Pine Grove Mills base ball team played against the Boalsburg team at Boalsburg. Result, the latter were left in the shade.

All persons desiring a day of pleasure are invited to attend the annual June picnic in Galbraith's Gap, Saturday, 23rd instant.

Miss Margaret Stuart, of State College; Orrin Grove, of Lemont; Irvin Stover, of Centre Hill, were among those from a distance who were present at a social gathering held in Boal hall last Thursday evening. Refreshments of a superior quality were served by the ladies.

E. W. Hess had a new roof put on his barn, and Newton Hess had a lime stack built on the farm occupied by Frank Lohr. The Hess brothers spent the greater part of their time last week in Bellefonte with their father, Michael Hess, who has been seriously ill.

Flag day was observed in Boalsburg last Thursday.

Cherries are ripe and in some sections are quite plentiful, while in other parts they are scarce.

Sunday afternoon a hail storm passed over this place.

Miss Margaretta Goheen expects to leave some time this week for a visit to the home of Rev. S. M. Roeder, Manchester, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Myers spent Sunday with the Henry Homan family, near Centre Hall.

Mrs. George Keller with several children came from their home at Houserville last Thursday and enjoyed the day at the Hillside farm.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fortney spent Sunday at Pine Grove Mills.

George Keichline, of Pine Grove Mills, took an early morning drive through this place Monday, enroute for Oak Hall, to bid farewell to his daughter, Mrs. William Felding, who with her husband, left on the early train for their future home in New York.

Aaronsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Detwiler spent the Sabbath with the latter's parents, at Penn Hall.

Dr. D. K. Musser, of Bellefonte, was in town over Sunday.

Mrs. Clayton Wyle and children, of Lewistown, spent a few days with her son Harry and family.

Roy Landis and sister Pauline visited their uncle, Rev. B. R. M. Sheeder, and family at the Lutheran parsonage.

Miss Catharine Frank visited friends in Altoona over Sunday.

Mrs. Chestie Wert spent a few days with her aged mother at Rebersburg, returning home Sunday.

Miss Stella Wolf, of Spring Mills, stayed with her Grandmother Stambach while Mrs. Kizzie Swabb attended the funeral of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Luke Swabb, at Freedom.

Mrs. Kate Crouse spent a few days with her parents at Winfield.

THE GRANGE RALLY.

A Grand and Glorious Meeting of Grangers —One Hundred Members Take the Sixth Degree.

The joint meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange with the Centre County Pomona Grange, Friday of last week, exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the Order. From early morning the members came in processions in private conveyances from every hillside and valley in the county with eager expectations for a grand meeting, and their anticipations were more than realized. A number of Patrons from Clinton county were also present.

The morning session was opened by Worthy Master George Dale, of the County Grange. Hon. Leonard Rhone, on behalf of Progress Grange, cordially welcomed the assembled Patrons, and was pleasantly responded to by Prof. Mairs, of State College, on behalf of the County Grange.

The stage of the hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion.

The program for the morning session was the illustration of the four degrees of the subordinate Grange. The Master of the County Grange called the officers of Progress Grange to the chairs, when N. B. Schaeffer, Master, declared the Grange closed in the fourth degree and opened in the first, and without an instants delay, the Assistant Stewards, Roy Schaeffer and Edith Lutz, conducted a class of six to the Grange room, where they journeyed over fields and through forests to the attainment of the first position in the Order. The work was done in a very impressive and enthusiastic manner. The court was beautifully arranged to represent the spring season of the year. At the close of this degree the Worthy Master of the County Grange called the officers of Logan Grange to the chairs. They took charge of illustrating the second, or Summer, degree of the Order. Worthy Master Elmer Swartz declared the Grange closed in the first and opened in the second degree, when immediately the Assistant Stewards, John Dale and Mrs. Willard Dale, conducted a class to the hall to illustrate this ideal degree of rural life. This Grange had beautiful paraphernalia and its work reflected great credit on its efficiency.

The officers of Progress Grange were again called to the chairs to illustrate the degree of Harvester and Gleaner, (the third degree.) The Worthy Master declared the Grange closed in the second degree and opened in the third when the class was promptly conducted to the field and started on its journey to the third position in the Order. The court was symbolically arranged to illustrate a harvest scene on the farm. The harvest march was lead by Worthy Past Master Rhone and Mrs. Robert Foreman, and was executed in a manner that elicited enthusiastic applause, the Grange joining in the march.

The officers of Logan Grange then took charge of the winter, or fourth, degree. The court was beautifully arranged to represent a gathering at the homestead with neighbors and friends. The marches and circles were beautifully executed, and at the close of this degree the entire Grange was conducted to the lower hall where a grand noonday feast was served free to all in attendance.

The courts of the several degrees were beautifully arranged symbolizing the four seasons of the year through which the farmer conducts his labors and recreations annually. Thus making the work of the Grange part of the farmers' daily pursuits, inspiring a love for rural life, and what could be more appropriate than for the farmers of a community to associate periodically in this friendly way, for which purpose the Grange was instituted.

In the afternoon a class of fifty received the fifth degree and a class of one hundred the sixth degree. The master of ceremonies in the sixth degree was State Master W. F. Hill, who also instructed the class in the unwritten work of the Order. This over, the large class marched to the banquet hall where they were served with refreshments.

The evening session was public. The spacious hall was filled with members of the Order and others indirectly interested in the work.

Mr. Ebbs was made chairman. The speakers were Master Hill, State Secretary J. T. Ailman and Prof. Mairs. The program was interspersed with choruses, duets, solos and recitations. Those who sang were Misses Bertha Strohmeier, Sarah Breon, Mrs. D. W. Bradford; and the recitations were by Mrs. Gardner Grove, Miss Marshall and Mrs. Bradford.

Following is the class that took the sixth degree:

Bertha Campbell, Pennsylvania Furnace
John A. Hoover, Pleasant Gap
Mrs. J. E. Campbell, Linden Hall
C. C. Johnsonbaugh, Roland
Mrs. Adam Hoover, Pleasant Gap
Mrs. Emma Tressler, Pennsylvania Furnace
Ezra Tressler, Penna. Furnace
Charles M. Dale, State College
Thomas Gray, Penna. Furnace
W. N. Hettinger, Spring Mills
Marcellus Sankey, Potters Mills
P. A. Auman, Spring Mills
B. W. Shaffer, Madisonburg
C. W. Bartley, Zion
J. B. Rickard, Yarnell
John R. Eckley, Roland
Rea Briggs, State College
Gertrude Wieland, Boalsburg
Margaret Mothersbaugh, Boalsburg
W. H. Sinkabine, Penn Hall
Katharine Grove, State College
D. A. Grove, State College
D. J. Beck, Warriors Mark
Mrs. J. L. Marshall, State College
Samuel Boob, Salona
Elizabeth Tyson, State College
M. O. Hoy, State College
Erma Eckley, Roland
Julian Shuey, Lemont
Annie Dale, Boalsburg
Ella Dale, Oak Hall Station
S. J. Corl, State College
Mary E. Corl, State College
Wm. S. Brooks, Linden Hall
Mary A. Brooks, Linden Hall
T. I. Mairs, State College
Fergus Potter, Linden Hall
Sarah Etters, Lemont
Laura B. Lytle, State College
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Mrs. R. J. Wiser, Port Matilda

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S. W. Smith
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Annie Auman
Nancy Bradford
Mrs. Mary Stump
Mrs. Charles Neff
Mrs. Ella Frazier
Mrs. Rebecca Cumings
R. Brooks
Sarah E. Brooks
G. L. Goodhart
V. A. Auman
John H. Snyder
Mary A. Snyder
Annie L. Bartges
D. L. Bartges
Elsie Moore
H. C. Reish
Margie B. Poorman
Mary C. Keller
Allie M. Durst
L. J. Burris
Ola Walker
Benner Walker
W. F. Keller
Edith Lutz
A. J. Heckman
Carrie Bradford
Annie Bible
Paul Shaffer
Alice Durst
Savilla Foreman
Estie Lutz
Mrs. J. W. Conley
Lizzie Gingerich
S. G. Gingerich
Sarah C. Shaffer
J. Roy Shaffer
Maggie E. Auman

BELLEFONTE—
A. C. Grove
Lizzie Grove
Mrs. Clark Carson
Sadie Lutz
Emma White
F. W. Reeser
Blanche E. Musser
Blanche Shuey
W. S. White
Ida White
Curtis White
Thomas Weaver
Mrs. Thomas Weaver
Lizzie Johnston
Austin Johnston
L. K. Dale

LOCALS.

Social Saturday evening.

John Curray has moved from Milroy to Reedsville.

No one has said a word, for publication, in favor of the 5's.

One and one-half inches of rain fell since Saturday evening.

I. R. McClintic, of Spring Mills accompanied by J. P. Grove, of the same place, drove to Centre Hall on business Tuesday.

Mrs. John Sanders, and daughter Elizabeth, are at the home of William Dale, near Bellefonte, where they will remain until August.

Mrs. Agnes Meyer and Mrs. Daniel Brown and child, of Linden Hall, Wednesday were guests of the former's sister, Mrs. John H. Weber.

John Spargo's powerful article, "Child Slaves of the Slums," in the Woman's Home Companion for July, is a further evidence of the earnestness with which that periodical has entered into the campaign againts the evils of child labor.

The young people of Harris township will hold their annual picnic at McBride's Gap, south of Boalsburg, Saturday of this week. This is a social occasion looked forward to with great interest by all the young people who are accustomed to attending the gathering.

Judge R. A. and Mrs. Sankey, and Miss Ada Hill, all of Wichita, Kansas, arrived in Centre Hall Monday and will remain for some time. Judge Sankey is a brother of Mrs. Rhone, wife of Hon. L. Rhone, of Centre Hall, at whose home they are stopping. The Judge has been in rather delicate health, this being his first journey out of his home city in four years, at which time he was east.

Dr. and Mrs. Domer G. Smith, of Elizabeth, Illinois, are in Penns Valley, their native home. The Doctor is formerly of Gregg township, and Mrs. Smith is a daughter of Mrs. William Heckman, of Centre Hill. Dr. Smith is meeting with marked success in his profession, and is also one of the leading citizens of Elizabeth. They came east to attend the session of the American Medical Association which met in Boston from the 5th to the 8th of June. Dr. Smith was one of the Illinois eight representatives to this body.

Monday's Daily News has this item: Prof. John S. Hosterman, who for the past year has filled very successfully the position of Assistant Principal at the Bellefonte High School has just been elected Principal of the Philipsburg High School and will therefore leave Bellefonte this fall with his family. He is a graduate of Franklyn and Marshall College and a very competent man whose place in Bellefonte will be hard to fill. The people of Philipsburg are to be congratulated on securing so able a Principal of their High School. Mr. Hosterman is a son of Dr. G. W. Hosterman, of Centre Hall.

A desperate effort will be made to nominate Love for Congress by the Centre county Republicans, Love belongs to the Quay machine, and is the judge who made the famous school decision to help out the machine. For this, it was said, he was to be elevated to a higher court, but the promise was never fulfilled. It is now contended by the ex-Judge's friends that he should be given the nomination for Congress, and that Quigley, the anti-Quay man and candidate for state senator must be put out of business by nominating ex-Representative Joseph Alexander, of Clearfield, so that Centre county will not have too many candidates in the field.

DEATHS.

MRS. LUKE SWABB.

Catherine Anna, wife of Luke Swabb, of Freedom, died the 12th instant. A little son, Elmer Luke, preceded her to the spirit world four days previous. They were buried in Rosewood cemetery, Allegheny. She is survived by her husband.

Mr. Swabb was formerly a resident of Aaronsburg, and upon their visits to that town the lady made many friends who held her in high esteem.

MRS. J. W. ADAMS.

Mrs. J. W. Adams, widow of the late John W. Adams, died at her home in Howard township, after an illness of about three days of neuralgia. She was aged seventy-two years and had been a resident of the township for over forty years. She is survived by two children, Mrs. Mollie Walker and Mrs. Deliah Ruch, both of Howard township.

MRS. ESTHER SHUTT.

Mrs. Esther Shutt died at her home at Wilton Centre, Illinois, a short time ago, aged about seventy-two years. Mrs. Shutt was the widow of Michael Shutt, whose death occurred about a year previous. Her maiden name was Kerlin, and was a relative of the Kerlins in this place. Mr. and Mrs Shutt went west from Hublersburg, about thirty-five years ago.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

Mildred, aged seven months, daughter of Samuel and Anna Overdorf, of Lock Haven, died Wednesday night of last week of whooping cough. Interment was made at Rebersburg Saturday.

About No. 10 Wheat.

Farmers in Penns Valley were approached by an agent representing a New York firm soliciting orders for seed wheat, to be delivered in August. According to the contract, as understood by the farmer, two bushels of No. 10 wheat valued at $7.50 per bushel, are to be delivered by the New York firm. The farmer is asked to sow the wheat and pay for it in No. 10 wheat, at $1.50 per bushel, in the fall of 1907. At the same time the farmer agrees not to sell any of the No. 10 wheat until after November 20, 1907. According to the agent's plans but ten bags (two bushels to the bag) will be placed in each township, and from indications many sacks of wheat were placed in the townships of Penn, Gregg, Potter and Harris.

While canvassing in Harris township, a prominent farmer called the Reporter over the telephone and made inquiry as to what information, if any, was on hand concerning this particular wheat. The Reporter holds a statement dated June 12, made by Dr. Jordan, director of the New York Experiment Station, in which it is set forth that the director has no knowledge of the existence of Hybred Wheat No. 10.

Badly Hurt Saving Man's Life.

Risking his life that he might save that of D. C. Keller, of Phoenixville, formerly of Centre Hall, Joe Fogarty, second baseman on the Burnham baseball team, while hanging out on the steps of a moving passenger coach near Selinsgrove, Monday morning and supporting the aged man, lest he fall under the wheels, was struck by a baggage truck. He was so severely injured as to necessitate retention in a Sunbury hospital. Several ribs were broken.

Kidnaper Gets 20 Years.

John Joseph Kean was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary for kidnaping Freddie Muth, the Philadelphia seven-year-old boy.

Oak Hall.

Dr. and Mrs. Rothrock, of Reedsville; Jonas and Joel Lowder and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Forrest, of Barre, attended little Mary Lowder's funeral on Tuesday.

Thomas Gray, of Woolrich, was a recent visitor at the Wm. Ferree home.

Charles Wilt and Miss Stella Gramley, of near Altoona, drove to town to visit friends and attend Commencement exercises at State College.

Ross Lowder, wife and little daughter Dorothy are visiting friends in Altoona.

Miss Margaret Peters spent last week at State College.

Mrs. A. W. Dale returned home Monday evening after a visit with friends in Lebanon, Campbelltown and Heilmandale.

Victor Grange was well represented at the Grange rally at Centre Hall Friday.

Miss Anna Kaup, of Bellefonte, spent Tuesday in town.

Al. O. Neil and wife, of Altoona, returned home Monday evening, after a visit among friends in town.

Miss Gertrude Homan, of Philadelphia, is spending her vacation at home.

B. F. Homan is having his house and barn painted.

James Gilliland had a new roof put on his farm barn last week.

A number of people from this place attended Commencement at State.

Obituary.

James A. McClintic was born near Siglerville, Mifflin county, February 26th, 1838, and died at his late residence in Spring Mills, Centre county, June 12th, 1906, aged sixty-eight years, three months and sixteen days. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Grove, of near Farmers Mills, Centre county, December 25th, 1860. To this union one child was born, who died in infancy. His wife preceded him to the spirit world four years ago last April.

He united with the Presbyterian church at Centre Hill under the pastoral care of Rev. Robert Hamil, D. D., in October, 1862. Since then he endeavored to lead a Christian life as much as he possibly could. He left his brothers, sisters and friends an evidence that Christ was his all in all His dying words were: "My Christ was walking with me through the valley and shadow of death." He leaves to mourn his loss four brothers, two sisters and a host of sorrowing friends.

Funeral services were held in the Union church, near the cemetery, conducted by his pastor, Rev. W. H. Schuyler, D. D., assisted by Rev. D. Gress and Rev. G. W. McIlnay.

The following relatives from a distance attended the funeral: J. C. McClintic, Lewistown; Mrs. Maggie McCurdy, Arthur McCurdy, wife and son, S. L. Isenburg, wife and son, Sunbury; S. A. McClintic, C. L. Nale and wife, Emery Krepps, Siglerville; D. E. Sprankel and wife, Altoona; W. C. McClintic, Johnstown; Mrs. Rachel McClintic, M. R. McClintic, wife and daughter, A. F. McClintic, Milroy; Rev. H. McClintic and wife, Ohio City, Ohio; G. H. McClintic, wife and son, Fort Wayne, Indiana; R. T. Alexander and wife, Honey Creek; Mrs. Kellerman and son, Miss Louise Kellerman, Mrs. Harry Auman, Bellefonte.

***

Marriage Licenses.

George E. Stump, Centre Hall.
Maude V. Wagner, Potters Mills.

Samuel V. Mulberger, Bellefonte.
Anna B. Tate, Bellefonte.

Otis G. Stull, Blanchard.
Nora May Kuhn, Blanchard.

Wm. R. Winegardner, Milroy.
Myra B. Goodhart, Centre Hall.

Theodore B. Ditty, Speeceville.
Carrie H. Stroup, Cataract.

Samuel Coble, Linden Hall.
Maude M. Decker, Linden Hall.

Grangers in McKane Co.

Mrs. John S. Dale, of Dale Summit, Flora of the State Grange, attended a special meeting of the State Grange, at Port Allegheny, Monday of this week, at which time one hundred and sixteen members received the sixth degree.

The sixth Grange National Bank was organized at the same time.

Smith, the Photographer.

W. W. Smith, the Photographer, will be in Centre Hall Friday June 22d, from 8 to 2:30 o'clock.

Spring Mills.

Miss Doran, of Burnt Cabins, who spent the last few days with her sister, Mrs. G. W. McIlnay, returned to her home last Wednesday morning. Mrs. McIlnay has improved sufficiently to be able to leave her room.

The M. E. Sunday school is preparing a Children's service to be rendered Sunday evening. The Union Sunday school will render one also, on the evening of July 1st.

John F. Rossman returned last week from F. and M. college, where he completed the work of his sophomore year.

Charles Auman, who was a member of the graduating class at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, this year, returned to his home a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Ward Gramley have returned from Mt. Union for their summer vacation. Mr. Gramley has been re-elected to the principalship of the Mt. Union schools.

Miss Emeline Sturgis, of Watsontown, spent Sunday at the home of T. M. Gramley.

Mrs. Frail Snyder, of Glen Iron, is visiting among friends and relatives in town.

Mrs. Frank Neese and little son, of Auburn, N. Y., visited here a few days last week.

The Children's service given by St. Mark's Lutheran Sunday school, Sunday morning, was well rendered. The highest compliments were given to Class No. 7, taught by Miss Carrie Gentzel.

Woodward.

John McEntire, wife and two children, of Athens, are visiting the gentleman's mother, Mrs. Treaster.

C. D. Motz and Misses Emma Eberhart and Mabelle Wolfe were to Bellefonte Friday.

Friday Messrs. George Miller, E. F. Orndorf, Charles Musser, Wm. Fultz, L. L. Haines, and Sheesley Brothers attended the P. O. S. of A. convention held at Millmont.

George Wilson and Miss Maude Ard spent Tuesday in Millheim and Coburn.

Mrs. Israel Runkle and Mrs. J. Sheesley are visiting friends in Union county.

Miss Bessie Long, of Aaronsburg, spent a day with her sisters, Mrs. Bowersox and Mrs. Sheesley.

Birthday Party.

Mr. and Mrs. John Frazier, west of Centre Hall, Monday night, gave a birthday party for their daughter, Miss Carrie B. She is a prominent member in the Order of Rebekahs, and twenty-two of the members responded to invitations. Altogether some forty persons enjoyed the festivities of the occasion.

Social Saturday Evening.

Classes C and H, of the Lutheran Sunday School, will hold a social on the church lawn, Centre Hall, Saturday evening. An effort is being made to serve the choicest ice cream, cake, etc., obtainable. All are invited.

LOCALS.

Miss Mabel Brungard, of Rebersburg, is attending the commencement exercises of the Erie High School.

Mrs. Carrie Heckart, of Morganza, is on her way home, but before coming to Gregg township will stop at Pillow and Coburn.

Misses Lizzie Bitner and Edna Wagner, both of Tusseyville, were guests at the home of A. E. Kerlin the beginning of this week.

'Squire Michael Hess, of Bellefonte, formerly of Feguson township, is very seriously ill. His condition during the past week was quite critical.

Thomas Wolf, the well-known implement dealer at Madisonburg, is gradually growing weaker. Little hope is entertained for his recovery.

About a week ago Mrs. Elmer Miller, one-half mile east of Madisonburg, suffered a paralytic stroke. Her condition since has improved considerably.

Miss Carolyn Stamen, of Lancaster, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Hosterman, of Bellefonte, for the past week, and also visited Miss Helen Hosterman, at Centre Hall.

Methodist appointments—Sprucetown, preparatory service Saturday evening, communion Sunday morning; Centre Hall, afternoon; Spring Mills, evening, Children's service.

Mrs. W. A. Sandoe and daughter, Miss Helen, of Ingram, are the guests of Mrs. Mary Shoop, in this place. This is their first visit to Centre Hall since moving to the suburb of Pittsburg.

Hail fell so plentiful Sunday afternoon in Hoy's school district, near Bellefonte, that it was gathered up and used for making ice cream. Monday morning plenty of hail was yet to be found lying around on the ground.

History is making faster in Russia than anywhere else in the world—and it is vital, deep-reaching history, too. Vance Thompson, in the July Everybody's, brings before you with wonderful art the scenes and incidents of that great national drama.

Miss Anne Margaret Davies, of Rutland, Vermont, is the guest of Miss Eloise Schuyler. The young ladies were school friends at Mt. Holyoke. From here, Miss Davies will go to Rochester to witness the marriage of another school friend.

The taxidermist is not the only man who indulges in a skin game.

It is almost as hard to live up to a good reputation as to live down a bad one.

It seems strange that the wolf should come to the door when the larder is empty.

Unquestionably
The Best . . .
MORNING NEWSPAPER
In Pittsburg is
The Post
All Newsdealers
Sell it.

GRAIN MARKET.

Rye	65	Wheat	84
Barley	48	Oats	35
		Corn	48

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Lard	08	Butter	12
Potatoes	80	Eggs	15

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE

Farm in Gregg township, lately occupied by James A. McClintic, now deceased, will be sold as the property of Felix McClintic. Located about one mile west of Farmers Mills. One hundred and fifty-five acres. Good buildings. Good water at barn and house. Good timber.

Apply to HUGH McCLINTIC, Ohio City, Ohio.
Clement Dale, Bellefonte, Pa. Atty. for Estate. A. F. McCLINTIC, 25 West Market Street, Lewistown, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Jas. A. McClintic, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW F. McCLINTIC, Executor.
Clement Dale, Atty., Bellefonte, Pa. No. 25 West Market St., Lewistown, Pa.

SNEEZING AND OMENS

SUPERSTITIONS THAT ARE AS OLD AS THE HILLS.

With Some Folks It Is a Good Sign to Sneeze After Noon and a Bad Sign to Sneeze Before Noon—A Sneeze That Moved an Army.

Such a common everyday thing as sneezing is not supposed to be rife with any special importance or mystery, yet it is interesting to discover how many omens and superstitions of olden times were connected with it. Superstition, that unknown, mysterious fear which controls us in spite of our reason, clings to and directs us in even the most common acts of life. How many there are of us, clear headed and practical though we may consider ourselves, who do not connect some pet superstition with simple events, as the breaking of a mirror, the burning of an ear, the finding of a horseshoe or four leaf clover or the spilling of salt! And many a mother would rather her baby had the croup than have him look in the glass before he is a year old or sneeze at an unlucky season. And in connection with sneezing alone there are more superstitions than are generally realized.

This is a simple act in itself and seemingly would give very little cause for superstition. According to a popular definition, "sneezing is a natural respiratory movement, interrupted by a strong expiratory effort, expelling the air through the nose with more or less noise." This action may be brought on by the inhalation of dust, pungent vapors or by the simple inspiration of air when the membrane is diseased or in an irritable condition, as in the case of cold. There is also a spot in the head the touching of which will cause sneezing in many people. Barbers are aware of this fact, as their gentle manipulations are often greeted with a round of sneezes. This is supposed to be caused by the touching of a small and extremely sensitive nerve which runs from the top of the head to the nostril and is much more sensitive with some than with others.

Sneezing is now considered a favorable and healthful action and is courted by people who believe in its efficacy by looking intently at the sun until the desired action occurs. Consumptives are said never to sneeze, and many an unfortunate victim of this disease gauges the probability of his recovery by this standard.

The old custom of saying "God bless you!" when a sneeze is heard is of ancient origin and still prevails in oriental countries. In the time of St. Gregory the Great at a certain season the air was filled with an unwholesome vapor or malaria, which so affected the people that those who sneezed were at once stricken with death agonies. In this strait the pontiff is said to have devised a form of prayer to be uttered when the paroxysm was seen to be coming on and which, it was hoped, would avert the stroke of the death angel.

Sneezing is mentioned in works of mythology, and it is said that the first sign of life given by the cunningly wrought image of Prometheus was a lusty sneeze. Aristotle, in writing of this subject, says that those who thought the seat of the soul to be in the brain looked upon sneezing as "one of the most sensible and manifest operations of the brain."

In ancient books we find many references to this act, as in the "Odyssey," where the sneezing of Telemachus is accepted as a pleasing confirmation of the words of his mother just at a time when she is denouncing the riotous gormandizing suitors and praising the valor of Ulysses:

She spoke. Telemachus then sneezed aloud.
Constrained, his nostril echoed through the crowd.
The smiling queen the happy omen blessed,
"So may these impious fall, by fate oppressed!"

Great results often grow from small acts, an example of which is seen in the time when the fate of the whole Greek army was decided by so common and natural an occurrence as the sneeze of a soldier. While Xenophon was delivering his famous address to the army, urging his companions to be firm and bold, and while they were undecided as to whether resistance or retreat were the better part a sounding sneeze was heard down the ranks. This omen was at once accepted, tents and all superfluous accouterments burned, and that retreat, since so famous, with all its hardships and dangers, was begun.

An old proverb says, "Two or three sneezes be wholesome," and there is a proverb to the effect that when a patient has sneezed three times he may be discharged from the hospital.

Even where sneezing is considered a favorable omen the time of day is sometimes thought to determine its good or ill effect, as a sneeze which takes place from noon to midnight is thought to be auspicious, while one occurring from midnight to noon is quite otherwise. Among the many superstitions concerning death we have one in regard to this act. Thus if one sneeze for three successive nights it is accepted as a token that a death will take place in the family or that some other dire calamity will befall them.

It would certainly be more sensible for intelligent people to take the common sense view of the subject and look upon this sneezing simply as a "sign" that we are catching cold and as a "warning" to move out of a draft. Yet many will cling to these other "signs" and "warnings" of the superstitious.—Blackwood's Magazine.

A Bad Case.

The Stipendiary—Can't you and your husband live together without fighting? Mrs. Mulcahy—No, yer anner, not happily.—London Tit-Bits.

Visiting cards printed at this office

A CURIOUS PROBLEM.

The Trembling Pillar at Reims a Puzzle to Architects.

The famous trembling pillar at Reims presents a curious problem to architects. The Church of St. Nicaise is surrounded with pillars constructed to prevent the walls from straining. At the entrance of the church is a bell tower. On one of the bells in this tower the phenomenon of the trembling pillar depends. When this bell is rung or even touched the top of this pillar sways.

It goes and returns about seven inches on each side, although the base of the pillar is immovable, and the stones are so firmly cemented that it seems like a solid piece of stone.

An authority who states that no satisfactory solution of this peculiarity has been given writes: "What is very singular is that, although the four bells are about the same distance from the trembling pillar, only one of them has any effect on it. The others may be rung singly or all together without moving it."

In 1775 a little window was made in the roof of the church opposite the pillar. A board was placed on top of the pillar, and on it were put two glasses of water. Then the bell was rung. Immediately the pillar began to sway, and at the fifth stroke of the bell the two glasses were thrown off.

The ringing of this bell has no effect on the pillars between the phenomenal one and the tower nor on any of the others, but formerly it was the first pillar which swayed, then it became immovable, and some years ago the one next to it became the eccentric one.

SPIRITUALISM.

Its Manifestations as Viewed by the World of Science.

Spiritualism is the successor of the mediaeval occultism and of the older magic. Today science, without accepting its manifestations, studies them, and in these troubled waters almost all the facts upon which the new metaphysics is founded have been fished up. Like magnetism, it has drawn the attention of physicians to the phenomena of induced sleep and has given many of the data for the study of hypnosis and suggestion. The mediums, who believe, like the ancient pythonesses, that they are possessed by foreign spirits, have served for the study of the change of personality and telepathy. And it has shown that the prodigies, diabolic and divine, recorded in all early religions were not so fabulous as the critical fancied. At all events science admits that there is a force—call it psychic as Crookes does, neuric with Baretz, vital with Baraduc or the odic force of Reichenbrach—a force which can be measured and described, which leaves its mark on the photographic plate, which emanates from every living being, which acts at a distance, which saves or destroys. Plato knew it. Great wizards like Cardan made use of it. The charlatans like Cagliostro blundered upon it. The scientists have the last word.—Everybody's Magazine.

A Former Russian Statesman.

During the first half of Catherine's reign the leading statesman was Count Panin, almost the only one of the empress' advisers who dared to think for himself. He was the most level headed of her statesmen, and yet we read concerning him that his indolence and sloth were beyond expression. He was voluptuous by temperament and slothful in system, and to the industrious Swedish ambassador, Holker, he once remarked: "My dear baron, it is evident that you are not accustomed to affairs of state if you let them interfere with your dinner." In 1778 the English ambassador, Harris, wrote to the British foreign office, "You will not credit me if I tell you that out of the twenty-four hours Count Panin only gives half an hour to the discharge of his official duties."

Pills.

It is a popular notion that all pills are or are intended to be aperient That is an error. There are many official pills—that is, pills made from authorized recipes and sold by all druggists—that are very distinctly not aperient. Thus there is a sulphate of quinine pill, whose action is tonic Phosphorus pill is a nerve food. Sulphate of iron pill is a blood food. Squill pill is an expectorant. In fact, the pill form is a very convenient one for giving medicines and can be applied to nearly every drug, with the exception of things essentially liquid, as the mineral acids.

Went Him One Better.

"A woman went marketing in Faneuil hall," said a Boston minister. "She stopped before a stall where were displayed fowl so aged as to seem almost unsalable. 'What do you sell those for?' inquired the woman, wondering if the proprietor would dare call them chickens. 'We usually sell them for profits, marm,' was the curt response. 'Oh,' said the woman, 'I thought they were patriarchs.'"

The Man With a System.

"Charley looked very sick when he returned from the races," said young Mrs. Torkins.

"What was the trouble?"

"He said his system was out of order."—Washington Star.

His Great Discovery.

Hix—I don't believe half our rich men know when they are well off. Dix—Where did you get that idea? Hix—At the courthouse. I was down there this morning looking over the tax lists.—Chicago News.

Find fault, when you must find fault, in private, if possible, and some time after the offense, rather than at the time.—Sydney Smith.

Read the Reporter.

FILTH IN KOREA.

The Streets of the City Reek With Sewage and Odors.

The streets of Korea are used for every conceivable and inconceivable thing. Down the middle of them or on either side the city's sewage reeks along a sluggish course, carrying with it every possible thing but its own horrible odor. The houses on the main streets, or what might for want of a more descriptive name be called the business streets, are all built with one side open, as houses are built in Japan. There is little or nothing displayed for sale in any shops, and there is seldom anything to detain a loiterer along the way. The Korean woman knows absolutely nothing about the joys and sorrows of shopping. She lives her life in virtuous seclusion, or at least in seclusion, and the tradesmen must needs go to her and thrust their goods respectfully through a small opening in the door of her apartments. What she doesn't want she thrusts out again and then haggles with him over the price of what she has selected, with the thin but not transparent partition between them. So there is little need for attractive shop windows. Since the women make all the men's clothes, they, of course, buy the materials for them also, and I have really never seen anything purchased in a shop. But still they are built with the uselessly open side, and one can buy if one is so inclined, as foreigners so often are. The houses that are not of this description are not to be seen at all, being hidden behind expressionless stone walls capped with tiles and pierced with the tiniest possible gateways.—Leslie's Weekly.

NEW YORK'S RECORDER.

The City's Most Ancient Official Next to the Mayor.

Next to the mayor the recorder is the most ancient public official in the city. His office dates back to the Dongon charter, given with the authority of King James II. to the city of New York in April, 1686. The governing body of the city were the mayor, the recorder and the aldermen.

From the recorder sprang, in 1821, the old court of common pleas, which later became the supreme court. Originally the mayor and the recorder held all the court in New York, both civil and criminal, the aldermen sitting also to aid in disposing of petty cases. The recorder was a member of the board of aldermen. One of his important duties was to pass on competency for citizenship.

The first recorder was James Graham, appointed by charter. His duties included those of the present recorder and many more. Gradually as the court business increased the recorder ceased to act as an alderman, and in the subdivision of court work the criminal cases, which, as affecting the life and liberty of citizens, were then regarded as of the graver importance, were retained by him, and the civil cases were transferred to newer courts.

Thus the office of the recorder is traditionally the primary safeguard over the principles of the old common law on which New York's modern criminal jurisprudence is founded.—New York World.

The Salamander.

In Andrews' "Anecdotes Ancient and Modern" (1789) one reads, "Should a glass house fire be kept up without extinction for a longer term than seven years there is no doubt but that a salamander would be generated in the cinders." This probably accounts for the popular idea that a salamander lives in the fire, a fallacy so far removed from the truth that the curious lizard-like beast so called cannot endure even the heat of the sun, but skulks away under stones to avoid it. It will never lose its reputation for fire eating, though, which lingers still in the heating utensil that is named after it.

An Old Irish Tune.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me" is an Irish tune, known to have been in existence in 1770. The author of the words is unknown, though claims have been made for several Irish and English poets. For over 100 years it has been the parting tune of the British army and navy and is played whenever a regiment is leaving a town where it has been stationed or a man-of-war is weighing anchor to sail from a port.

Study Yourself.

In order to judge of the inside of others study your own, for men in general are very much alike, and though one has one prevailing passion and another has another yet their operations are much the same, and whatever engages or disgusts, pleases or offends you in others will engage, disgust, please or offend others in you.—Chesterfield.

A Disputed Question.

On one occasion a Scotch minister knocked at the door of a house where a husband and wife were quarreling. When admitted he inquired, "Wha's the head of this house?" The man quietly replied: "Sit yersel' doon, mon; sit yersel' doon. We're just trying to settle that the noo."

Habit.

Boss—See here, every time you see a 6 you call it a 2. What's the matter with you—nearsighted? Stenographer—No, sir; it's a matter of habit. I used to clerk in a ladies' shoe store.—Cleveland Leader.

Two Views of It.

Parson—Do you take this woman for better or for worse? Bridegroom—Well, I can't exactly say. Her people think it's for better, but mine think it's for worse.—Life.

Centre Reporter $1.00 a year.

A FAMILY EDUCATOR

should be an authority in all the principal departments of knowledge, and should give in concise form all that the consulter needs to know about the derivation, spelling, pronunciation, and definition of words, as well as facts about cities, towns, and the natural features of every part of the globe, facts in history, biography, literature, etc.

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...The Index...

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Steel Yachts, rigged,	25c
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Buster Brown,	50c

Rattles, Horns, Drums, Dolls Blocks, Games, and plenty others that we cannot mention:

...The Index...

PENNSYLVANIA... RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect May 27, 1906

Trains Leave Centre Hall

FOR MONTANDON and intermediate stations, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Wilkesbarre, Scranton and Williamsport: 7.04 a. m., 2.35 p. m. week-days.

FOR ELMIRA and intermediate stations, 2.35 p. m. week days.

FOR BELLEFONTE, Tyrone, and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m., 3.36 p. m. week days.

FOR ALTOONA and Pittsburg, 3.36 p. m. week-days.

FOR LOCK HAVEN and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m. week days.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA
Condensed Time Table. Week Days.

Read Down.			Stations	Read Up.		
No. 1	No 3	No 5		No 6	No 4	No 2
A.M.	P M	P M	Lv. Ar.	P M	P M	A M
7 10	2 45	7 05	..BELLEFONTE..	9 40	5 20	9 40
7 21	2 56	7 16	..Nigh..	9 27	5 07	9 27
7 26	3 01	7 21	..Zion..	9 21	5 01	9 21
7 33	3 08	7 28	..Hecla Park..	9 15	4 55	9 15
7 35	3 10		..Dunkles..	9 13	4 52	9 13
7 39	3 14	7 33	..HUBLERSBURG..	9 09	4 48	9 09
7 43	3 18	7 38	..Snydertown..	9 06	4 44	9 05
7 45	3 20	7 40	..Nittany..	9 04	4 41	9 02
7 47	3 22	7 43	..Huston..	9 02	4 38	9 00
7 51	3 26	7 48	..LAMAR..	8 59	4 35	8 57
7 53	3 28	7 50	..Clintondale..	8 56	4 32	8 54
7 57	3 32	7 54	..Krider's Spring..	8 52	4 28	8 51
8 01	3 36	7 59	..Mackeyville..	8 48	4 23	8 46
8 07	3 42		..Cedar Springs..	8 42	4 17	8 40
8 10	3 45	8 07	..Salona..	8 40	4 15	8 38
8 15	3 50	8 12	..MILL HALL..	8 35	4 10	8 33
			(N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R.)			
11 45	9 04		..Jersey Shore..	3 26		7 52
12 20	9 35	Arr.	W'msport	Lve	2 50	7 20
12 29	11 30	Lve.	W'msport	Arr.	2 30	6 50
			(Philad. & Reading Ry.)			
7 30	6 50		..PHILA..	8 36	11 30	
10 20	9 02		..NEW YORK..	4 30	9 00	
			(Via Philad.)			
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M	
10 40			Ar New York Lv	4 00		
			(Via Tamaqua)			

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent

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The convenience of the city added to the delights of the country. The farmer and market in touch. Information from nearest railway station available. Doctor always within speedy call with . . . .
FARMERS' TELEPHONE SERVICE

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TO THE NEW BEGINNERS . . . .

We will save you money if you buy anything of us from A COOK STOVE to A PIANO, or that in the Furniture Line. Give us a trial.

Smith Bros., Spring Mills, Pa.

A New Line of Shoes
FOR SPRING

Freed Bros. Plow Shoes
Kangaroo Calf
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The W. L. Douglass Dress Shoe for Men and Boys

ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES

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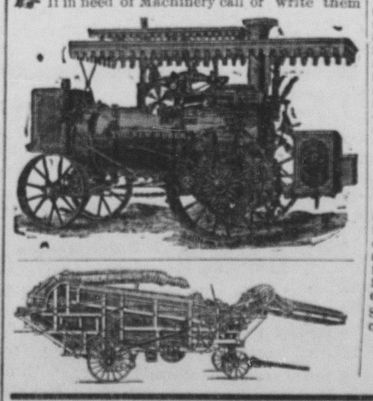
AGENTS FOR
Huber Manufacturing Co.
HARRISBURG, PA.

If in need of Machinery call or write them



BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Week Days.

EASTWARD.				WESTWARD		
6	4	2	STATIONS.	1	3	5
P.M.	P. M	A M	Ar. Lv.	A M	A M	P M
6 30	12 50	8 50	....Bellefonte....	6 30	10 15	3 00
6 10	12 40	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 35	10 20	3 07
6 07	12 37	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 38	10 23	3 12
6 03	12 35	8 35	.....Stevens.....	6 43	10 27	3 17
6 00	12 31	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 46	10 30	3 21
5 55	12 28	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 50	10 34	3 26
5 50	12 24	8 24	.....Briarly.....	6 55	10 40	3 32
5 45	12 20	8 20	.....Waddles.....	7 00	10 45	3 35
5 27	12 07	8 07	.....Krumrine....	7 12	10 57	3 50
5 20	12 00	8 00	...State College.	7 25	11 10	4 05
4 30		7 45	.....Struble.....	7 27		4 10
4 25		7 40	....Bloomsdorf...	7 31		4 15
4 20		7 35	Pine Grove Cro	7 35		4 20

WANTED: By Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary $20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Spare time valuable. Write at once for full particulars and enclose self-addressed envelope.

SUPERINTENDENT, 132 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. 6. May 17.

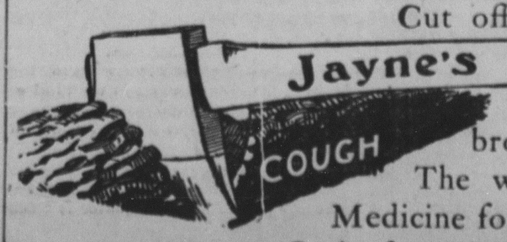
Why not advertise in the Reporter?

Cling to Your Hair

Hold fast to all you have. There's not a single hair too many. Then fasten it tightly in place. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer stops falling hair, makes the hair grow, keeps the scalp healthy.

For the whiskers and moustache we make BUCKINGHAM'S DYE. It colors a rich brown or a soft black. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Cut off that cough with
Jayne's Expectorant
and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.
The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.
Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.



Americans Are Paint Users.

It has been remarked that the American people consume more paint, both in the aggregate and per capita, than any other people in the world. In a recently published article on the subject it was figured that our yearly consumption is over 100,000,000 gallons of paints of all kinds, of which over one-half is used in the paintings of houses.

The reason for this great consumption is twofold: a large proportion of our buildings, especially in small towns and rural districts, are constructed of wood, and we, as a people, are given to neatness and cleanliness. For, take it all in all, there is nothing so cleanly or so sanitary as paint.

Travel where we will throughout the country, everywhere we find the neat, cheerful painted dwelling, proclaiming at once the prosperity and the self-respect of our population.

Fifty years ago this was not so; painted dwellings, while common in the larger cities and towns, were the exception in the rural districts; because, on the one hand, a large proportion of those buildings were temporary makeshifts, and, on the other hand, because paint was then a luxury, expensive and difficult to obtain in the out-of-the-way places, and requiring special knowledge and much preparation to fit it for use.

The introduction of ready mixed or prepared paints, about 1860, changed the entire aspect of affairs. As the Jack-of-all-trades told the Walking Delegate in one of Octave Thanet's stories "Any one can slather paint." The insurmountable difficulty with our predecessors was to get the paint ready for "slathering." That the country was ready for paint in a convenient, popular form is shown by the immediate success of the industry and its phenomenal growth in fifty years from nothing to 60,000,000 gallons—the estimated output for 1900.

Some pretty severe things have been written about and said against this class of paints, especially by painters and manufacturers of certain kinds of paste paints. Doubtless in many instances these strictures have been justified and some fearfully and wonderfully constructed mixtures have in the past been worked off on the guileless consumer in the shape of prepared paint. But such products have had their short day and quickly disappeared, and the too enterprising manufacturers that produced them have come to grief in the bankruptcy courts or have learned by costly experience that honesty is the best policy and have reformed their ways.

The chief exceptions to this rule are some mail order houses who sell direct to the country trade, at a very low price—frequently below the wholesale price of linseed oil. The buyer of such goods, like the buyer of a "gold brick," has only himself to blame if he finds his purchase worthless. With gold selling at any bank or mint at a fixed price owners of gold do not sell it at a discount; and with linseed oil quoted everywhere at fifty to seventy cents a gallon, manufacturers do not sell a pure linseed oil paint at thirty or forty cents a gallon.

The composition of prepared paints differs because paint experts have not yet agreed as to the best pigments and because the daily results of tests on a large scale are constantly improving the formulas of manufacturers; but all have come to the conclusion that the essentials of good paint are pure linseed oil, fine grinding and thorough incorporation, and in these particulars all the products of reputable manufacturers correspond; all first class prepared paints are thoroughly mixed and ground and the liquid base is almost exclusively pure linseed oil, the necessary volatile "thinners" and Japan dryers.

The painter's opposition to such products is based largely on self-interest. He wants to mix the paint himself and to be paid for doing it; and to a certain class of painters it is no recommendation for a paint to say that it will last five or ten years. The longer a paint lasts the longer he will have to wait for the job of repainting. The latter consideration has no weight with the consumer, and the former is a false idea of economy. Hand labor can never be as cheap or as efficient as machine work, and every time the painter mixes paint, did he but know it, he is losing money, because he can buy a better paint than he can mix at less than it costs him to mix it.

Prepared paints have won, not only on their actual merits, but on their convenience and economy. They are comparatively cheap, and they are incomparably handy. But when all is said, the experienced painter is the proper person to apply even a ready mixed paint. He knows better than any one else the "when" and "how" and the difference between painting and "slathering" is much greater than it appears to a novice. Every one to his trade, and after all painting is the painter's trade and not the householder's.

BROAD-GAUGE VEVETARIANISM.

In the present condition of doubt regarding meat products, what we want is an opportunity to practice broad-gauge vegetarianism, that is to say, a vegetarianism that will be practical and enjoyable. Why does not some enterprising person start a number of restaurants where one will not be restricted to Battle creek diet and sham coffee, but get all sorts of puddings, pies, egg and milk dishes, fruits, and salads, besides all kinds of palatable and appetizing drinks?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE?

Cure the Kidneys and the Pain Will Never Return.

Only one way to cure an aching back. Cure the cause, the kidneys.

Thousands tell of cures made by Doan's Kidney Pills. John C. Coleman, a prominent merchant of Swainsboro, Ga., says: "For several years my kidneys were affected, and my back ached day and night. I was languid, nervous and lame in the morning. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me right away, and the great relief that followed has been permanent."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE PREACHER.

"Lay up in heaven," the preacher cried,
"Your treasures 'gainst your coming to abide."
Now I have nothing here to lay away,
But live my life with poverty and pride.

But I may lay away all the bright things
That here I long for, but which all take wings—
The riches I have not, the house, the lands,
And I will lay away the bird that sings,

The cloud that shades the ever-burning sun,
The rest that I will take when toil is done,
The mountain peaks I've longed to see,
The rivers that adown the mountains run,

The restless ocean and the cool soft wind,—
These I could never leave at last behind;
I've always longed for them through life, but still
Have only had them safe within my mind.

And I would lay away so tenderly
The friend I wished one day to see,—
The love that missed me all these lonely years,
Waiting amid my treasures there for me.

Edward Williard Watson, M. D.

William.

By Evelyn Orchard.

William Briggs was a youth of no particular distinction. He had had the misfortune at a very early stage in his career to disappoint the dearest expectation of his parents. He was their second child. The first-born, a little girl, had died at the sweetest of all ages—the toddling stage. And both had prayed for another child, with what earnestness can only be understood by those who have been similarly bereft. The baby girl had been an angel of beauty; the new baby, so eagerly expected, and for whom all his small sister's dainty belongings had been lovingly prepared, had no beauty. He was squat, featureless, vacuous in expression from his infancy up. His mother cried when she beheld him, and his father turned away. Such had been their attitude towards William from his youth up. Other children followed in quick succession. William remained the outsider of the family. No pet abbreviation of his name was bestowed upon him; he remained as he had begun, plain William. The atmosphere by which he was environed in his childhood and youth had its due effect upon William. He became self contained, a playless child, a companionless lad, who wandered solitary, pursuing his own thoughts. There was not much money spent on his education, it being decided that he had no conspicuous ability. At an early age he was hustled into his father's office, a commercial office, wherein he occupied the humblest stool. And there he remained quietly and apparently contented for two years. At the end of that time he went to his father, being more than seventeen years of age.

"I want to go abroad," he said, in that quiet, rather dull way of his. "I cannot remain here any longer. My life is without meaning. Give me fifty pounds and let me go."

Briggs senior stared. Never had William surprised him more.

"It is a cool request," he grunted, "I must talk it over with your mother."

He went home to Streatham Common an hour earlier than usual for the purpose, with the result that the following week William said goodbye to his family, and left London. They gave him a good plain outfit, paid his passage to New York, and gave him a bank draft for fifty pounds.

"I will pay it all back," he said quietly.

"You speak with great confidence," observed his mother drily. "What if you don't get on? Those who don't get on here don't generally saine abroad."

"I mean to get on," he said quietly, and pretending he had forgotten something he went upstairs again. But it was only to kiss his sister Lucy again. They were passionately attached to one another, and Lucy believed in him.

So William disappeared, and for four years his family heard nothing of him. Then a letter came containing a cheque for fifty pounds, which indicated that he had a banking account. The postmark was a small frontier town in Northern India. Quite evidently he had not remained in America. There was no address, however, so they could not write.

Four more years passed.

Colonel Frank Lemoine sat on the veranda of the dark bungalow smoking a very long cigar. A soda-water bottle and a glass stood suggestively on a bamboo table at his side, together with a pair of powerful field glasses, through which he had been examining, off and on for the last hour, the defile which led through the gorge, and so to the desert plains beyond. His brows were knit, his keen gray eyes were troubled, the strenuous face had aged in twenty-four hours beyond the telling. The thing that had aged him does not happily occur in many lifetimes, nor more than once in one. Suddenly he leaped to his feet. A horseman was in view in the bridle path which cut the defile in two, a few moments more and he saw the white folds of the turban on the rider's head. In less than half an hour the spent steed was at the veranda steps, and Lemoine conversing with the rider thereof. It was a colloquy both brief and unsatisfactory. Lemoine, having dismissed him, passed within.

"Are you there, Una?"

"Yes, papa." She came to him as she spoke. A young girl, who bore herself well, as a soldier's daughter should, but whose womanly charm far surpassed her dignity.

"Ahmed is here and his report could not be worse."

She leaned against a chair, and for a moment her face became white as the soft muslin of her gown.

"What does he say?"

"Only what we have feared. They are cut off at Ragoote, and nothing can save them."

His face worked as he spoke these words. And small wonder. At the hill station of which he spoke were his wife, his younger daughter, a handful of friends; and they were at the mercy, if not now in the hands of a hostile tribe, who, in comparison with the slender garrison, were as the sands of the sea for multitude.

"And we are here!" she cried desperately. "But Ahmend sometimes lies. I don't trust him. If we had had a trusty messenger Dalton's company would have got to Ragoote in time."

"A trusty messenger!" he retorted curtly. "That is the curse of this cursed country. Outside of our own people, there are none."

She was silent a moment, and a faint flicker of color rose in her cheek.

"Papa, we have forgotten William Briggs."

Then did the Colonel laugh in sheer disdain.

"Did we forget him, what's the odds? How could a little civilian, good chap though he is, work a miracle?"

"He has been gone three weeks," she said.

"And dead two of them, I could swear," he retorted. "No, no, Una, there is nothing left but the mercy of God."

He went back to his chair and his solitary, desperate musing, which was interrupted once more by the apparition of another horseman in the defile. He stood up and raised his glasses to his eyes, and his face began to work. He did not wait the arrival, but took the compound in a series of long steps, and went swiftly forward. A haggard man on a foam-covered and weary horse drew rein close to him, and bent from the saddle, after he had saluted.

"All's well at Ragoote, sir."

The Colonel started.

"Briggs, you must have gone mad! The thing's impossible!"

"No, Sir Frank. I got to Del Pindi in time, and then rode on, because it was deserted, to Washmak. I caught up with Dalton in time, nine miles out, and he arrived at Ragoote five hours ahead of the enemy. I did not wait to hear the result, but I know by the outpost signs as I rode back that they had been beaten, and that probably the trouble is wholly over for the present."

The man spoke modestly, and his tired voice had a certain melodious sound. Also his face, though covered with the dust of the plains, seemed to shine.

The Colonel continued to stare. Relief and wonderment struggled for the mastery on his handsome face.

"Briggs, you're a hero; a hero, I tell you. I'm dumb. I don't know how it's been done. Would you mind telling me how as we go back? It's not ten minutes since I told my daughter you'd been dead a fortnight. She was trusting to you."

Briggs bent down under pretense of fastening a loose end of his puttees. They came to the bungalow at the moment; a servant took the horse, and the two men were alone together.

"I'm astonished, I tell you. When they hear in England it'll be the V. C. (Victoria Cross), Briggs, and Heaven knows what else. You take it very cooly. Personally, I owe you a debt which will never be repaid. You understand without my telling?"

"Yes, Sir Frank, I fully understand."

"You'll get recognition, don't fear. Chaps like you are only born once or twice in a while, and we generally know what to do with them. But you are so quiet with it all, just as Una says. You have a champion in her, Briggs. You and she seem to understand one another."

The Colonel's keen eyes on Briggs' face read his soul. It was a revelation to the old man, and for the moment a quenching of hope. For she was a very rare creature, concerning whom he had dreamed his dreams. But that unworthy moment passed, and he offered his hand.

"You have given me back all I prize in this world save her, and you have the right to speak. You will find her within."

Three weeks later the story of the peril and the salvation of Ragoote was told in the home papers, and read at many breakfast tables. In a certain middle-class morning-room at Streatham Common, in the columns of the Daily Telegraph, William Briggs, senior, now grown portly and bald, read the brief despatch which conferred distinction on his son.

"Mother, read that," he cried excitedly, and passed it over.

Some one leaned upon her shoulder and read with her the words with which all England was ringing.

It was Lucy. She burst into tears.
—British Weekly.

MONEY MARKED WITH A PIN.

Detective Says This Is Better Method Than Marking With a Pen.

"How is money marked?" repeated a headquarters detective. "Well, it is not marked in the manner that the public thinks it is.

"The average person, no doubt, believes that money is marked by private marks placed on the bills with pen and ink; perhaps some employers thus mark the bills they place in the cash drawer which is being robbed by a dishonest clerk. Of course, 'marked money' of this kind is good evidence in court on the trial of a man upon which it has been found. But a check mark in ink, unless very expertly put on, might, with the aid of a good lawyer for the accused, be shown to have been perhaps accidental, and thus would the ever-sought, reasonable doubt of the accused's participation in the robbery be raised.

"There are several different ways of marking money by police experts to the end that they may establish its positive identity of having been in their hands before the thief extracted it. The way I personally employ, and which is perhaps the safest to secure certainty of conviction, is the 'pin prick method.'

Let us take the familiar silver certificate of the five-dollar denomination for an illustration; one that has been somewhat worn is better than a new note from the Treasury. In the centre is the well known vignette of the head of an Indian chief in dress regalia of feathers and trappings, presenting a full face view. We now take this pin and make two punctures right through the bill and directly through the pupils of the eyes—so. I hand you the bill, and, even though you saw me make the punctures, they are not visible at a casual and even critical glance.

"I now raise it to the light and you can see the two tiny holes made by the pin point, as distinctly as windows in a building. I then apply the pin point very neatly at the twist in the neck of the large figure 5 at the two upper extreme ends of the note. You will observe that these diminutive twists do not appear in the necks of the two figures of 5 which are in both ends at the bottom of the note. I then pierce the note at the extreme ends of the scrolls on either side of the word 'five,' which may be seen in the direct centre of the note at its lower edge.

"The marking of the note is now complete. It is exhibited to one or two persons in the secret for the purposes of preliminary examination and identification, and then placed in the money drawer, perhaps with several others of the same denomination, all exactly marked alike with the greatest care. The thief may be on the lookout for marked bills, usually ink marks, but he is a slick one who will get on to the invisible but surely present pin pricks. You see, this class of thieving does not admit of a crucial examination of the money before taking; it is usually done very quickly by palming the bills, placing them in some preliminary place of safety, to be later removed. Then we count on detection with the bills on the person before the thief has a chance to exchange or to spend them.

"And the pin pricks remain? Indeed they do. The money is afterward carefully placed in envelopes and is not promiscuously handled. When they are exhibited in court and their preliminary preparation explained under oath conviction is practically certain.—Washington Star.

Jap Farmers Know no Window Glass

Some of the institutions on Japanese railways are peculiar to that country. One of these is a smear of paint across the windows of third-class carriages. This is made necessary because thousands of native travelers in Japan, accustomed to only paper walls for letting in light have no knowledge of glass. Its utter transparency leads them to believe that the window is simply a hole in the side of the car. With painful results many native passengers have stupidly attempted to stick their heads through the glass. For a long time ambulances from receiving hospitals had to meet nearly every train arriving in Japanese cities and hence the streak of paint is a warning to the Oriental farmer from the back country that there is something more than atmosphere in the window.

In the Pine Tree State.

Many of the titles of the smaller Maine towns and localities are worthy of special mention. Hog Valley is a picturesque retreat near Raymond. Dog Corner, Hencoop Cove, is a well known place in Winthrop, while out on the Coon road strange things have sometimes happened. A mile long is Pin Hole Hill, the steepest ever, and all the way up are little rests, "to hang the pins on," people say. Over Poland way is the hunger inspiring name of Beeftown, while highly suggestive of neglige was the old name of Saccarappa.—Kennebec Journal.

The Chinese pen is a brush made of soft hair, which is best adapted for painting the curiously formed letters of the Chinese alphabet.

CLEANING ALFALFA SEED.

Dodder is a yellow, threadlike twining weed which is exceedingly troublesome in alfalfa fields. Many fields have been completely ruined by it. It is not injurious to other crops, except red clover, but once established in an alfalfa field it is impossible to eradicate it without killing the alfalfa.

In most cases dodder gets into the field through the use of impure alfalfa or clover seed. Hence it is of the utmost importance that no dodder-infested seed be sown. As the greater part of the alfalfa seed on the market is more or less infested with dodder it is a difficult matter to obtain dodder-free seed. Farmers have been advised to protect themselves by sending samples of seed to the experiment station for examination. This is well. The samples should contain at least one ounce of seed taken from the bottom of the bag.

However this method of securing pure seed is not entirely safe and is often unsatisfactory. It is sometimes difficult to obtain representative samples and seedsmen do not always fill the order with seed like the sample.

We believe that the safest and best method is for farmers to hand sift their alfalfa seed. Dodder seeds being much smaller than alfalfa are easily removed by sifting through a wire sieve having twenty meshes to the inch. Unfortunately, ready made sieves of this size are not readily obtainable at hardware stores, but a cheap, serviceable sieve for the purpose may be made by constructing a light wooden frame about 12 inches square by 3 inches deep and tacking over the bottom of it 20-mesh wire screen made of No. 32 (English gauge) round wire. Some hardware dealers do not carry such screen in stock but they can easily procure it.

With such a sieve a man should be able to clean from five to ten bushels of alfalfa seed a day. One-fourth to one half pound of seed should be put in the sieve at a time and vigorously shaken during one-half minute. In order that the work may be uniformly thorough the operator should use a cup holding not over one-half pound, thereby making it impossible to get too large a quantity at one time. A watch should be kept constantly in sight and no more than two batches of seed should be sifted in one minute.

Our experiments indicate that by the above method almost any alfalfa seed found on the market may be made practically free from dodder and safe to sow. Various other small weed seeds, broken seeds and dirt, as well as some of the smaller alfalfa seeds, also pass through the sieve. The quantity of the siftings varies from one-half pound to one pound a bushel.

Dealers in alfalfa seed should either sift all the seed they sell or else provide their customers with the means of doing the work for themselves.—F. C. Stewart and H. J. Eustace, in New York Station Bulletin.

GOING TO THE BOTTOM.

Extracts from an address delivered by J. C. Haifleigh, before the Jasper County, Iowa, Farmers' Institute: While there can be no set rule for successful farming, as the condition of soil and weather must be considered on the farm as in all lines of practical business, the aim should be to go to the bottom of things and understand thoroughly the whys and wherefores.

The farmer has many obstacles to contend with in his daily duties about the farm premises. He is called upon constantly to decide methods of seeding, breeding, feeding, harvesting and so forth, which are of vital importance to his success.

If he would seed his land properly, he must handle his soil and put it in a good state of tilth for the reproduction of the seed. Every crop planted should be placed in rotation; that means the getting out of the soil the most there is in it with the least possible loss of fertility. The seed should be selected of the best strains and freed from impurities; which means the use of fanning mill if home grown seed is used.

In breeding stock there comes the necessity of determining the type best suited to the farmer's conditions and surroundings. The "hit or miss" method in breeding if followed by the farmer means that he is a loser. He must follow some definite type and breed for a purpose. Such a type must be selected that will mean profit every year in the face of the strongest competition.

The harvesting of crops means a large amount of hustling at the right time and involves a study of conditions in the reduction of expenses to a minimum. The farmer today not only must understand how to raise a large crop from his acres and produce fine stock but he must also understand the best methods to pursue in disposing of the crop and stock at profit.

SET MORE NUT TREES.

From time to time we have urged that farmers give up a portion of their grounds to trees in order that coming generations may not be without a supply of wood, which is likely to be the case if we keep on denuding the forest lands and plant so few trees. It is not necessary to confine the planting of such trees to the native forest trees, for a number of the nut-bearing trees, nursery grown, can also be planted to advantage.

Wherever the American sweet chestnut grows naturally it will pay to set young trees of this class and care for them till well established. The same applies to the varieties of the walnut. The pecans, almonds and other nut-bearing trees ought also to be planted, where they will grow well, as a source of profit independent of the wood.

In every State, men who know, are urging this nut planting, but our people do not wake up to its importance very fast. The late Governor Hogg of Texas, did much in his State to encourage nut tree planting, and the importance of his work was very close to his heart, evidently, for he is reported to have made this dying request: "I want no monument or stone; plant at the head of my grave a pecan tree, at the foot a walnut tree, and when these shall bear, let the nuts be given to the people of the State so that they may plant them and make Texas a land of trees."

There are other States in the Union that need nut trees as badly as Texas, and they will only be set through the individual efforts of farmers and to them the appeal is made to begin now.—Indianapolis News.

FEATHER PULLING.

If there is any one vice more annoying than others among poultry, it is that of feather pulling.

One cannot imagine how firmly set the habit will become until he has seen a flock which has acquired it.

Hens will actually leave their food to go and pluck a feather from the neck of others, and no sooner has a tiny pin feather made its appearance than it is pulled out and eaten.

Strange as it may seem also, the hens will submit to the torture and allow their necks and breasts to be kept bare all the time.

We usually hear of this bad habit this season of the year, probably because the fowls are confined and fail to get something which nature requires.

We have never yet found anything that would break them of the habit—clipping their beaks will not; neither will the most nauseating drug that can be applied to the feathers.

Sometimes if they are given their liberty and compelled to go out in the fields and search for food they will forget the habit but as a rule they are almost worthless after they once begin.—Home and Farm.

TREES GIRDLED BY MICE.

An interesting feature of the horticultural exhibit on the Maine farming train was a maple of bridge grafting in which ordinary scions were used to bridge over the gap made by field mice in the trunk of a small apple tree the ends of the scions being whittled down and inserted under the bark both sides of the gap.

This plan is no doubt successful, but is not needed so often as might appear. As a rule the mice do not absolutely girdle the trees. The writer has known cases where a three or four-inch band of bark was apparently removed entirely showing the white wood all round. The trees so damaged were expected to die and small trees were set nearby to take their places but the trees lived and the wound healed over. Evidently the soft wood next to the bark was able to carry enough sap to sustain life until the injury healed.

In fact it is seldom that the writer has known a tree to die from mice girdling. If the tree is not a very large one a rough-and-ready way to reclaim it will be to cut it off just below the injury caused by the mice. A new sprout will grow very fast and soon replace the tree. But from experience, I should simply smear over the wound with grafting wax to prevent drying out and should expect that at least nine out of ten of the trees would recover and grow without much of a setback.—G. B. Fiske, Middlesex County, Mass.

TOO MANY HENS IN A HOUSE.

The main idea in keeping a large number of fowls in one house is to care for them more easily, but there are always risks to run which can not be avoided even by the most experienced and careful worker. All things considered, the plan of having one roof cover the poultry house, no matter how large, is advisable, but the matter of division is a thing to be seriously considered. In our own experience we like the scratching shed divisions better than anything else. This is worked out by building a roosting-room, then a scratching-shed, then another roosting-room, another scratching-shed, and so on to the end of the house. This idea is that each house has its scratching-shed, which is located between two roosting-rooms except at one end.

Spokane has a church that cares for servant girls. Swedish Congregational churches from all over the inland empire have just held a conference followed by a dedication of the handsome new $12,000 tabernacle at Second avenue and Division street.

A bank note just 100 years old has wandered back to the treasurer of the Cheshire Bank, Keene, N. H. It is on the Cheshire Bank for $3, and is signed by the first president the bank ever had.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*
SEAL.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The University of Paris is said to be one of the most cosmopolitan in the world. Of the 14,462 students in the University, 1638, or more than a tenth, are foreigners.

They have discovered gold digging under Broadway in New York.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance: Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. H. R. KLINE, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Berlin has no slums, owing to the Governmental provisions for the poor.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

Women smoke in some few of the New York cafes.

DISFIGURING SKIN HUMOR.

Impossible to Get Employment, as Face and Body Were Covered With Sores —Cured by Cuticura.

"Since the year 1894 I have been troubled with a very bad case of eczema which I have spent hundreds of dollars trying to cure, and I went to the hospital, but they failed to cure me, and it was getting worse all the time. Five weeks ago my wife bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap, and I am pleased to say that I am now completely cured and well. It was impossible for me to get employment, as my face, head and body were covered with it. The eczema first appeared on the top of my head, and it had worked all the way around down the back of my neck and around to my throat, down my body and around the hips. It itched so I would be obliged to scratch it, and the flesh was raw. I am now all well, and I will be pleased to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all persons who wish a speedy and permanent cure of skin diseases. Thomas M. Rossiter, 290 Prospect Street, East Orange, N. J. Mar. 30, 1905."

About 2,500,000 people are on the sea every day in the year.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion; never fails. Sold by Druggists. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detenon, Crawfordsville, Ind. $1.

There's many a true word spoken in disgust.—Life.

THE PASSING OF MATRIMONY.

It is woman's refusal to marry, and woman's restiveness in marriage—for the immense majority of our divorces are asked for by the wife—which so alarm us today. For both these facts there is the same explanation; the character of our women is changing faster than the character of matrimony. The women of the past were as children compared with the women of today. Some few great names there always were to show what was possible to the sex; but the majority were ignorant, weak, and absolutely isolated. Today in America our women are as well educated as men in many cases, often even more so; and then wide reading and general acquaintance with facts of life, past and present, together with rapidly increasing organization among them, gives them a character and courage previously unknown.

This change is not, as some thinkers claim, a morbid demand for maculine power and privilege. It has nothing to do with sex. It is the development of the humanness in woman.—Charlotte Perkins Gilman, in Harper's Bazar.

The first million-dollar life insurance policy ever written was bought by Geo. W. Vanderbilt in 1897. He was 35 years old at the time, and agreed to pay $35,000 a year for 20 years. According to the World's Work, if he had taken out this policy 20 years ago, he would have paid in by this time $700,000, which, at 4 per cent, compound interest, would have amounted to nearly $1,100,000.

KNOWS NOW

Doctor Was Fooled by His Own Case For a Time.

It's easy to understand how ordinary people get fooled by coffee when doctors themselves sometimes forget the facts.

A physician speaks of his own experience:

"I had used coffee for years and really did not exactly believe it was injuring me, although I had palpitation of the heart every day.

"Finally one day a severe and almost fatal attack of heart trouble frightened me and I gave up both tea and coffee, using Postum instead, and since that time I have had absolutely no heart palpitation except on one or two occasions when I tried a small quantity of coffee which caused severe irritation and proved to me I must let it alone.

"When we began using Postum it seemed weak—that was because we did not make it according to directions—but now we put a little bit of butter in the pot when boiling and allow the Postum to boil full 15 minutes, which gives it the proper rich flavor and the deep brown color.

"I have advised a great many of my friends and patients to leave off coffee and drink Postum, in fact, I daily give this advice." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Many thousands of physicians use Postum in place of tea and coffee in their own homes and prescribe it to patients. "There's a reason."

A remarkable little book, "The Road to Wellville," can be found in pkgs.

COMMERCIAL

New York, June 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

Current distribution of merchandise is larely dependent upon the weather, which varies widely according to locality. On the whole the week's results were encouraging, and monthly reports for May show splendid gains over last year's figures. Prices of commodities rose to the highest point in twenty years, $106,794 on June 1 compared with $106,059 a month previous, and $98,759 a year ago.

In the iron and steel industry there is not only little idle machinery at the present time, but little prospect of any shut down in the near future, unless repairs necessitate such action.

Official and other indications of a large cotton crop and the further decline in price of that staple produced no definite effect upon the primary markets for manufactured goods. The weakest feature of the cotton goods industry at the present time is the utter absence of export demand. China is out of the market and a heavy accumulation of goods is noted at Shanghai, while the outlook for their absorption is far from promising.

"Bradstreets" says:

Wheat including flour exports from the United States and Canada for the week ended June 7 are 3,301,007 bushels, against 2,526,739 last week; 1,376,840 this week last year; 1,482,032 in 1904, and 4,191,317 in 1903. Corn exports for the week are 573,139 bushels, against 614,815 last week; 1,108,146 a year ago; 57,540 in 1904, and 824,815 in 1903.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 13,289 barrels.

WHEAT—Weak; spot, contract, 88@88¼; July, 82 asked; August, 80¾ asked; steamer No. 2 red, 80@80¼; receipts, 3,505 bushels.

CORN—Firmer; spot, 55½@55⅝; June 55½ asked; July 55@55¼; September, 54⅞@55⅛; steamer mixed, 51¼@51⅞; receipts, 17,627 bushels.

OATS—Firm; No. 2 white, 40@40½; No. 3 white, 39½@40; No. 2 mixed, 38½@39.

RYE—Dull; No. 2 Western, 66@66½ export; 70@71 domestic; receipts, 3,003.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged; fancy imitation, 17@18; fancy creamery, 21@22 fancy ladle, 15@16; store-packed 13@14.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged; 16½.

CHEESE—Strong and unchanged; large, 10¾@11; medium, 11¼; small, 11½.

SUGAR—Steady and unchanged; coarse granulated, 4.80; fine, 4.80.

New York.—RYE—Easy. No. 2 Western, 67½ f. o. b. New York.

WHEAT—Spot barely steady. No. 2 red, 94 nominal elevator; No. 2 red, 95 nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 90⅞ nominal f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot firm. No. 2, 58½ nominal elevator and 58½ nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 59 nominal; No. 2 white, 59½ nominal.

OATS—Spot steady. Mixed oats, 26 to 32 pounds, 39½; natural white, 30 to 33 pounds, 40@40½; clipped white, 38 to 40 pounds, 41@42½.

BUTTER—Easy. Street price, extra creamery, 20@20½; official prices, creamery, common to extra, 14@20; renovated, common to extra, 12@16½.

EGGS—Firm. State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, fancy, selected, white, 22; do., choice, 20@21; do., mixed extra, 17½@20; Western firsts, 17; seconds, 16@16¼; Southerns, 14@16.

POULTRY—Alive steady; Western broilers, 25@26; fowls, 13½; turkeys, 11@12; dressed easy; Western broilers, 22@25; turkeys, 14; fowls, 11@12½.

BEEF—Easy; family, 11.00@15.00; mess, 8.50@9.00; city extra India mess, 16.50@17.00.

LARD—Easy; Western prime, 8.75@8.80; nominal; refined easy; continent, 9.20.

SUGAR—Raw firm; fair refining, 2 15-16@2 31-32; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 15-32@3½; molasses sugar, 2 11-16@2 23-32; refined firm.

POTATOES—Irregular; Bermuda per barrel, 3.50@7.00; Southern, 2.00@5.50; State and Western, per bag, 2.75@3.00; Maine and Eastern, 2.50@3.00; European, 2.50@2.75.

Live Stock.

New York.—BEEVES—Steers slow and a shade lower; bulls steady; cows steady to firm. Common to prime steers, 4.15@5.35; bulls, 3.60@4.35; cows, 2.15@4.25.

CALVES—Veals 25c. higher; buttermilks nominal. Veals, 4.50@7.00; choice and extra, 7.12½@7.25; dressed calves steady; city dressed veals, 7½@10½c. per pound; country dressed, 6¼@9½c.

SHEEP and LAMBS—Sheep steady; lambs 25c. lower; yearlings 25@40c. lower. Sheep, 3.50@5.60; prime yearlings, 7.00; lambs, 7.75@8.50.

HOGS—Market a trifle easier; heavy and medium hogs quoted at 6.80@7.00; mixed Western, 6.30.

Chicago.—CATTLE—Market best steady; others dull. Common to prime steers, 4.00@6.10; cows, 3.00@4.50; heifers, 2.75@5.10; bulls, 3.25@4.25; calves, 2.75@7.25.

HOGS—Market weak. Choice to prime heavy, 6.50@6.55; medium to good heavy, 6.45@6.50; butchers' weights, 6.47½@6.55; good to choice heavy mixed, 6.45@6.50; packing, 6.00@6.47½.

SHEEP—Market steady. Sheep, 5.00@6.25; yearlings, 5.90@6.35; shorn lambs 5.25@6.60.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

Children under 12 years of age are not allowed to work in Russian factories.

The fish landed and sold in the British markets last year were valued at $60,000,000.

The number of men employed in the royal dock yards in Great Britain has been reduced 6776 in ten months.

Amsterdam, N. Y., spinners have gone on strike to enforce demands for an increase of 35 cents a day.

LIFE'S LITTLE PLEASANTRIES

THE GREETING.

"Tick, tick," says the clock
Up above me on the wall,
"Time is going, past recall.
Why let old friend Duty knock
And not open up the door?
Or has Duty called before
And been told to call again?
Must she ever knock in vain?"

"Tick, tick." "Yes I hear,
But I'm busy now, you see—
Go away, don't bother me;
Come around again next year
When I have more time to spare.
What? It's Chance that's knocking there?
Come right in; why, howdy do?
I've been long expecting you!"

—Charles E. Nettleton, in Puck.

WHY SHE HALTED.

"So she isn't going to apply for a divorce from Richley, after all?"

"No; she learned that there were three other girls who were crazy to get him if he were free."—Philadelphia Ledger.

NO CHANGE.

The Professor—"Give me an example of a fundamental and unchangeable truth."

The Student—"The price of 2-cent postage stamps is two cents.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

EASY.

"I know a man who had part of his brain cut out, and he's alive and well."

"Part of it, eh? Gee! That's nothing. Lots of people live without any brains at all!"—Detroit Free Press.

THE LAST EXPENSE.

"Is automobiling very expensive, all told?"

"Well, the first cost of the machine is the least; the running expenses and repairs cut a figure, but it's all right if you can stand the fines."—Baltimore American.

NOT ELIGIBLE.

"Has your husband any leanings towards society?"

"No, indeed; I'm his first wife, and I know he has never even thought of getting a divorce."—Houston Post.

HIS LAMENT.

"This world is nothing but a continual mixture of wheel and whoa!" bitterly complained the cart horse as he dragged his slow length along.—Baltimore American.

WHO CAN SAY.

"One thing has always kept me guessing," said the Cheerful Idiot.

"What's that?"

"Do Italians understand opera singers singing in Italian? I never understand 'em when they sing in English."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

EVIDENTLY THIN.

"Soup seems very thin, waiter."

"Does it, sah. Dat's our best stock soup, sah."

"Then it must be watered stock. I spilled some on the tablecloth, and it didn't leave the slightest stain."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THERE'S THE RUB.

"Do you think a mathematician is likely to make a good business man?" asked the student.

"Not necessarily," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "A mathematician can pile up long rows of figures. But the hard part of the trick is to get the dollar mark in front of them."—Washington Star.

EXPLANATION.

"Bridget," said Mrs. Wanterby, who had a couple of prominent people to dinner and was trying to make an impression, "it seems to me the coffee looks a trifle weak."

"It ain't the coffee's fault, ma'am," replied Bridget. "'Tis too much crame ye put in it. You ain't used to crame, ma'am."—Philadelphia Press.

THE GORKY SCHOOL.

A man heard a suspicious noise one evening on his porch. He went out and discovered his wife eloping with a stranger.

"Who are you?" he demanded.

"I am a disciple of Gorky," the stranger replied, "and if you had the first instincts of a gentleman you would refrain from meddling with my domestic affairs."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE KINETOGRAPH ROUTE.

"Seems to me you're buying a pretty big bunch of souvenir postals," said one friend as they met in a store.

"Yes," said No. 2, "I'm going to take a flying trip through Europe, and want to have them ready to post whenever we get into a new town."—Detroit Free Press.

ENTERTAINING THE FANS.

"That's a very good natured crowd at the ball game, isn't it, George?"

"I guess it is, my dear—when the umpiring suit is. But why do you think it's good natured?"

"I noticed that whenever I asked any question about the game everybody laughed."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Xaverian College, in Louisville, gives thirty-two free scholarships each year to churches in the city.

AN EMBARRASSING ORDER.

A man entered a well-known restaurant in New York the other day and beckoned to a waiter. "Bring me," he said, "two fried eggs—one fried on one side and one on the other."

The waiter looked slightly puzzled, but answered, "Yes, sir," and disappeared toward the kitchen.

Ten minutes later he returned, looking decidedly worried.

"Would you wind repeating that order, sir?" he asked.

"I want two fried eggs," said the diner; one fried on one side and one on the other."

The waiter again disappeared in the direction of the kitchen. After a longer wait than before he returned, his clothes disheveled, and his face bruised and scratched.

"I beg your pardon, sir," he said, "but would you mind having boiled eggs? I've had words with the cook."—Harper's Weekly.

GETTING USED TO BILLS.

"Soft" money has been tried in San Francisco since the disaster, and, apparently to the surprise of the people, found to answer every purpose of the gold and silver they formerly handled. If the reconstitute one of the radical differences between the old San Francisco and the new. Heretofore paper money in that city has been used only at the banks and hotels. In the ordinary channels of circulation there was none of it. The wage earner received his pay in coin; with it paid his living expenses, and so seldom saw a bank note that he hardly realized the existence of such a medium; while the small shopkeeper refused paper money when tendered by a stranger on the plea that he was so unfamiliar with it that he could not tell the real from counterfeit.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

ALSO OTHER KINDS OF GRAFTERS.

President Roosevelt may have noted that a prospective jail sentence is much more likely to keep a guilty rebater awake nights than a prospective fine.—Chicago News.

WHAT IS WANTED.

Just at present the whole wisdom of the situation compresses itself into the President's words: "Inspect from hoof to can." Nothing less will satisfy the public and save a great industry from disaster.—New York Evening Mail.

INTERESTING LETTER

WRITTEN BY A NOTABLE WOMAN

Mrs. Sarah Kellogg of Denver, Color Bearer of the Woman's Relief Corps, Sends Thanks to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. Sarah Kellogg

The following letter was written by Mrs. Kellogg, of 1628 Lincoln Ave., Denver, Col., to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"For five years I was troubled with a tumor, which kept growing, causing me intense agony and great mental depression. I was unable to attend to my house work, and life became a burden to me. I was confined for days to my bed, lost my appetite, my courage and all hope.

"I could not bear to think of an operation, and in my distress I tried every remedy which I thought would be of any use to me, and reading of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to sick women decided to give it a trial. I felt so discouraged that I had little hope of recovery, and when I began to feel better, after the second week, thought it only meant temporary relief; but to my great surprise I found that I kept gaining, while the tumor lessened in size.

"The Compound continued to build up my general health and the tumor seemed to be absorbed, until, in seven months, the tumor was entirely gone and I a well woman. I am so thankful for my recovery that I ask you to publish my letter in newspapers, so other women may know of the wonderful curative powers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

When women are troubled with irregular or painful periods, weakness, displacement or ulceration of the female organs, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion or nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female ills.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years under her direction and since her decease has been advising sick women free of charge. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Remember that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing women, and don't allow any druggist to sell you anything else in its place.

MILLIONS USE

THE WORLD'S FAVORITE

For Preserving, Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 133 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Mailed Free, "How to Preserve, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands."

WHAT JOY THEY BRING TO EVERY HOME

as with joyous hearts and smiling faces they romp and play—when in health—and how conducive to health the games in which they indulge, the outdoor life they enjoy, the cleanly, regular habits they should be taught to form and the wholesome diet of which they should partake. How tenderly their health should be preserved, not by constant medication, but by careful avoidance of every medicine of an injurious or objectionable nature, and if at any time a remedial agent is required, to assist nature, only those of known excellence should be used; remedies which are pure and wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, like the pleasant laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. Syrup of Figs has come into general favor in many millions of well informed families, whose estimate of its quality and excellence is based upon personal knowledge and use.

Syrup of Figs has also met with the approval of physicians generally, because they know it is wholesome, simple and gentle in its action. We inform all reputable physicians as to the medicinal principles of Syrup of Figs, obtained, by an original method, from certain plants known to them to act most beneficially and presented in an agreeable syrup in which the wholesome Californian blue figs are used to promote the pleasant taste; therefore it is not a secret remedy and hence we are free to refer to all well informed physicians, who do not approve of patent medicines and never favor indiscriminate self-medication.

Please to remember and teach your children also that the genuine Syrup of Figs always has the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package and that it is for sale in bottles of one size only. If any dealer offers any other than the regular Fifty cent size, or having printed thereon the name of any other company, do not accept it. If you fail to get the genuine you will not get its beneficial effects. Every family should always have a bottle on hand, as it is equally beneficial for the parents and the children, whenever a laxative remedy is required.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Wood intended to be made into pianos requires to be kept forty years to be in perfect condition.

Dr. Biggers Huckleberry Cordial
When taken at the beginning of Stomach Troubles never fails to cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Flux, Children Teething, etc. At Druggists 25c and 50c per bottle.

No man with a strenuous mother-in-law is troubled with a swelled head.

HICKS' CAPUDINE IMMEDIATELY CURES HEADACHES Breaks up COLDS IN 6 TO 12 HOURS. Trial Bottle 10c. At Druggists

PENSION FOR AGE. A new order will give pension for age. Write me at once for blanks and instructions. Free of charge. No Pension, No Pay. Address W. H. WILLS, Wills Building, 312 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Patents and Trade-Marks Solicited.

60 Bushels Winter Wheat Per Acre
That's the yield of Salzer's Red Cross Hybrid Winter Wheat. Send 2c in stamps for free sample of same, as also catalogue of Winter Wheats, Rye, Barley, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Bulbs, Trees, etc., for fall planting. SALZER SEED CO., Box A. C., La Crosse, Wis.

WINCHESTER CARTRIDGES

For Rifles, Revolvers and Pistols.

Winchester cartridges in all calibers from .22 to .50, shoot where you aim when the trigger is pulled. They are always accurate, reliable and uniform.

Shoot Them and You'll Shoot Well.

Always Buy Winchester Make.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 Days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. IT WILL PAY
BMU 35

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1906.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Lutheran—Centre Hall, morning; Union, afternoon; Georges Valley, evening.

Reformed—Centre Hall, morning; Tusseyville, afternoon.

Presbyterian—Spring Mills, morning; Centre Hall, evening.

[Appointments not given here have not been reported to this office.]

Ohio's Democratic Governor Dead.

Governor John M. Pattison, of Ohio, died Monday afternoon. By succession the state will have a Republican Governor.

Hail Cuts Corn.

A severe hail storm passed over a portion of country about Oak Hall doing considerable damage to corn fields and gardens. James Gilliland and John Tressler suffered the most damage, the hail beating to the ground the tender corn stalks.

Horse Sale at Millheim.

Gentzel & Beezer will sell a car load of fine Illinois horses at Public Sale, at the Musser House, Millheim; Saturday, June 23, 12:30 p. m., sharp. This load consists of draft, family and driving horses. An extra fine mated team. The weight of these horses runs from 1100 to 1500 pounds.

Gregg Township Teachers.

The Gregg township school board at a recent meeting elected the following teachers:

Spring Mills Grammar, Miss Orpha L. Gramley.

Spring Mills Intermediate, Miss Alice Robinson.

Spring Mills Primary, Miss Bertha Duck.

Pike, Miss Terressa Rachau.
Murray, Miss Clara Condo.
Hoy, George Weaver.
Logan, John Foreman.
Cross Roads, William Haney.
Penn Hall, A. L. Duck.
Farmers Mills, R. U. Bitner.
Beaver Dam, Tibben Zubler.
Polk Hill, C. E. Royer.
Mountain, C. T. Musser.
Decker, G. W. Walker.

Spring Mills High School is vacant.

Winegardner-Goodhart.

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mrs. Mary Goodhart today (Thursday) at 12 o'clock, when her daughter, Miss Myra, was united in marriage to William R. Winegardner, of Milroy. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Harold M. Robinson, pastor of the Milroy Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. Dr W. H. Schuyler, of Centre Hall. The wedding march from Lohengrin was played by the bride's sister, Miss Lutitia Goodhart.

The bride was given away by her uncle, Geo. L. Goodhart, the ring ceremony being used. Miss Ella Decker, of Spring Mills, acted as bride's maid, while Charles A. Close, of Tyrone, was groom's man.

Mr. Winegardner is employed as a foreman by the Cambria Iron & Steel Company.

The bride and groom left on the eastbound train for Philadelphia and Washington and other points after which they will return to Milroy, where the groom has a new home prepared for his bride.

They will be at home to their many friends after August 1st.

Potters Mills.

Everybody was thankful for the rain that came Friday.

Quite a number of farmers are busily engaged in re-planting corn which the cut worms destroyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Bubb and son Chas., of Reedsville, were the guests of Mrs. Bubb's parents.

Lloyd Smith, of Yeagertown, and Harry Wilkinson, of Reedsville, came home to attend Children's service at Sprucetown.

W. C. Mingle and sister, Miss Nellie, of Aaronsburg, were the guests of Miss Bertha Armstrong and mother.

The stone crusher is in full blast. The path master is John Close.

Miss Maggie Bible, of Milroy, visited friends here.

Samuel Johnson has been ill the past few weeks.

Mrs. Perry McKinney is seriously ill.

Miss Bessie Breon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Breon, attended commencement exercises at State College.

Dr. H. S. Alexander, wife and son Hugh spent Tuesday at Millheim.

Mrs. Michael Smith spent Wednesday at Spring Mills.

Mrs. John Harper and Mrs. M. Summers made a business trip to Centre Hall, Thursday.

Elmer Alexander, of Yeagertown, was the guest of his brother Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Henry Faust and family, of Jeannette, spent a few days with Mrs. Sadie Faust.

Quite a party of married folks had a pleasant time at Pat Garrity's Sunday.

George McCormick and mother spent Sunday with Mrs. William Sweeney, at Coburn.

John Strong was home over Sunday.

Samuel Koch and mother spent a few days with the latter's sister, Mrs. Perry McKinney.

Joseph Carson, wife and family spent Sunday at Oak Hall.

☞ Empty things rattle most, especially heads.

The Defeat not a Discredit.

The ball game Saturday afternoon was a defeat for the Centre Hall team, but not a discredit. The opponents, the State College team, is a strong organization, the majority of players had years of experience on the diamond.

The score below shows that but two of the College team made hits off Bailey, while four of the downy-faced home team hit the whiskered pitcher of State. The local team is woefully weak back of the bat, and until some one of its number is developed to hold that place with credit, scores will continue to be against them.

The score:

STATE COLLEGE	R	H	PO	A	E
Glenn, 3b	0	0	4	1	2
J. Snyder, 1b	0	0	6	1	0
Fulton, ss	0	0	0	1	1
C. Snyder, 2b	1	0	3	0	0
Markle, c	1	3	12	1	0
Garver, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Cramer, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Meek, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Hartswick, p	2	3	1	3	0
Totals	7	6	27	7	3

CENTRE HALL.	R	H	PO	A	E
Mitterling, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Shutt, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Stahl, 3b	0	0	2	1	2
Hosterman, 2b	0	1	1	0	1
Homan, lf	0	2	0	0	0
Jacobs, 1b	0	0	4	0	0
Dunkle, c	0	1	18	1	0
Knarr, ss	0	0	2	0	1
Bailey, p	1	0	0	3	0
Totals	1	5	27	5	4

State College . . 0 0 1 3 0 1 0 2 0—7
Centre Hall . . 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Bases on balls, off Hartswick 1; off Bailey 5. Struck out by Hartswick 12; by Bailey 16. Two-base hits, Hosterman, Shutt, Hartswick, Markle. Umpire. Wm. Boozer.

LOCALS.

The Central State Normal School Commencement exercises begin on Sunday.

H. G. Stohmeier, last week, put up several tombstones and monuments, at Glen Iron.

Miss Emma McCoy is at Lemasters, Franklin county, at which place her sister, Mrs. Sartin, is ill.

The Central District Firemen's convention will be held in Bellefonte on the 22nd and 23rd of August.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bartholomew, who makes her home with her daughters in Curwensville, fell down stairs, one day last week, breaking her nose and received other bruises on her face and body.

Miss Alice Robinson was elected to teach the intermediate school at Spring Mills. Miss Robinson is a daughter of H. C. Robinson, of Centre Hall, and has a most enviable record in the school room.

Mrs. Mary Ann Evans has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. G. L. Goodhart, during the past week. Mrs. Evans makes her home with another daughter, Mrs. R. M. Smith, at Centre Hill, and while seventy-five years of age, is quite active.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Sankey are entertaining Theodore L. Kryder, of Lock Haven, who is just recovering from a severe illness of typhoid fever. After he has sufficiently recuperated, Mr. Kryder will enter the Getts implement store, Lock Haven, as chief clerk.

The music in the Children's Day service, in the Lutheran church, Sunday evening, was very much aided by Messrs. William Floray and Ammon Kerstetter, both of Pleasant Gap, and J. Frank Smith, of this place. They are skilled musicians as the tones from their cornets and trombone amply proved.

T. M. Gramley, of Spring Mills, and son, S. Ward Gramley, of Mt. Union, were in Centre Hall Monday. The latter was formerly principal of the Centre Hall schools, and last winter held a similar position in the thriving town of Mt. Union. Mr. and Mrs. Gramley are spending the summer months in the valley.

The midsummer fashions with a wealth of illustrations in color and in black-and-white are attractively portrayed in The Delineator for July. Helen Berkeley Lloyd tells how the Summer girl will be frocked and furbelowed, and the Dress of Paris is discussed by M. Edouard La Fontaine, one of the best known critics in Paris.

The case of the borough of DuBois against the DuBois Opera House company was tried in the Clearfield court and it was decided against the borough. The case grew out of a person getting hurt on Park avenue, and in suing the city they secured a judgment of over $1,000. The city then turned around and sued the opera house company to recover the amount, and Judge Smith charged the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendant. The case has been in the court for some time, and will cost the borough more than the amount sued for.

Where is the man so happy as the one who applies himself to manual labor? Where is the home so happy as the one where all members of the household feel, at the close of the day, that they have performed some at least of the many duties devolving upon them? There may be a clash some day between capital and labor. Should this period ever come, the hope is that labor, with the conquering tread of a hero, will trample beneath its heel the power that has, to a considerable extent, made labor laborious.

THE DESERT MIRAGE.

An Explanation of This Peculiar Freak of Nature.

One of nature's true wonders—one upon which much has been written, but which is yet not understood when its varied phenomena are considered—is the desert mirage. Travelers in the arid regions of the western and southwestern United States tell wondrous tales concerning the spectral pictures which the desert mirage has presented for their inspection. Cool sheets of water and waving trees and grassy swards appear where all is known to be parched earth and burning sands. Occasionally a mountain range will appear on what is known to be a boundless stretch of level plain, or a herd of deer, cattle or other animals will be seen apparently contentedly grazing on the glassy surface of the atmosphere. Cities are occasionally seen hundreds of miles from civilization, and phantom ships have been known to loom up against the sky and appear as real vessels to persons who lived so far away from the waters that they had never taken the trouble to visit the seacoast and who had never seen a real ship.

The explanation of the mirage, as usually given, is as follows:

The sand, being intensely hot, causes the layers of air which rest upon it to become greatly rarefied, and under certain circumstances this layer is quite distinct from the denser stratum a few inches or feet above it—just as if it were a sheet of water upon which oil rested. It is this rarefied stratum of air which acts as a reflector and pictures to the eye those curious inverted images.

A WILDERNESS OF TREES.

Inaccessible Forests That Abound In Guatemala.

Nearly all of the northern and eastern part of Guatemala is covered with a dense tropical forest, consisting of mahogany, different kinds of cedar, chicle and other hard woods. Along streams down which logs can be floated much of the mahogany has been cut, but as yet very little of the other woods have been marketed. This is especially true of the departments of Peten, Alta Verapaz and Izabal.

Most of the forests still belong to the government, and the usual method of securing the timber is by concession, by which a certain number of trees are cut at a given price per tree, or a stipulated sum is paid for the timber on a given tract. It is not an easy matter to get titles to large tracts of land in Guatemala, as it is discouraged by the government. These concessions are not usually granted for a longer period than five years. Sometimes it is stipulated that if a certain number of trees are cut during that time they must be renewed.

The pine forests are limited, being in the mountainous country principally and inaccessible. Most of the lumber used comes from the United States, principally from California. The forests of this country are generally so inaccessible that the railroad companies import nearly all their ties and even import coal, because it is difficult for them to get enough firewood.—New York Herald.

Marriage and Health.

Marriage is an institution highly conducive to the health of both husband and wife, says American Medicine. Statistics prove that among married men over twenty years of age and women over forty the mortality rate is far less than among those who remain single. Among the widowed and divorced the mortality is exceptionally great. Suicides among the unmarried are much more numerous than among the married. The matrimonial state promotes temperance in every form. Furthermore, the probable duration of life of a married man of thirty exceeds that of his unmarried brother by five years, and the wife may expect to live one year longer than a single woman of the same age.

She Snubbed Napoleon.

Mme. de Chevreuse, a representative of one of the noblest families in France, declined the honor which Napoleon wished to confer on her, that of being maid of honor to his sister-in-law, the queen of Spain. She afterward became Josephine's dame du palais, but always affected to look down on the imperial court. One day she went to a reception at the Tuileries blazing with diamonds. "What splendid jewels," remarked Napoleon. "Are they all real?" "Mon Dieu, sire, I really don't know, but at any rate they are quite good enough to wear here!"

Rude.

"Well," said Mrs. Bruggins after a solo by a fashionable church choir tenor, "if that ain't the rudest thing I ever saw!"

"What?" inquired her niece.

"Why, didn't you notice it? Just as soon as that young man began to sing every other member of the choir stopped. But he went right through with it, and I must say I admire his spunk."

Athletic Amusement.

Everything in nature indulges in amusement. The lightning plays. The wind whistles. The thunder rolls. The snow flies. The waves leap. The fields smile; even the buds shoot and the rivers run.

In Anticipation.

Howell—Rowell is always borrowing trouble. Powell—Yes; he's the kind of fellow who, if he thought he was going to get fat, would go out and walk off the weight before he got it.

The exact distance to either the north or south pole from the equator is 6,000 miles.

Read the Reporter.

THE PECTORAL FINS.

Without Them the Fish Would Stand on Its Head.

The pectoral fins of a fish are the two fins, one on each side, just back of the head. These fins aid the fish to some extent in swimming. They are small oars which the fish feathers very beautifully and are of value chiefly to preserve its equilibrium. It is with these fins that the fish maintains its horizontal position in the water when not swimming. Without them the fish would stand on its head. Sometimes a fish loses one or both of its pectoral fins by disease or by accident. A fish without pectoral fins is in a bad way.

While most fishes keep a horizontal position in the water when not swimming, there are fishes that do not. One of these fishes is the filefish, which when motionless suspends itself in the water, head downward, at an angle of forty-five degrees or even nearer the perpendicular. A filefish kept in an aquarium which had lost both its pectoral fins inclined over backward past the perpendicular when motionless to about the same angle that it would have kept in the other direction if its pectoral fins had been intact, so that when not in motion it seemed to be lying at an angle on its back.

In the same aquarium there was a striped bass weighing about a pound and a half, one of whose pectoral fins was attacked at the tip by fungus, which gradually encroached upon it. Finally the diseased portions of the fin were cut off with a pair of sharp shears, the cut being made within the sound part of the fin. At first the fish was like a man in a boat pulling one long oar and one short one—it couldn't hold a course. But it soon accustomed itself to its new condition, and thereafter it got along very comfortably.

SWISS EDUCATION.

A Serious Matter, Guarded Jealously by the State.

One reason why the Swiss fare well is that their public school system is probably the best in the world, and with them public school education is practically compulsory. You can send your child to a private school (in some cantons) if you insist upon so doing, but the face of the government and the force of public opinion are sternly against the practice. In the canton of Solothurn private schools are absolutely forbidden. In other cantons a private school pupil must secure a formal permit from the local authorities, and in some cantons he must pay a charge to the public funds. The idea is that the public schools are good enough for all; that rich and poor are to meet there on even terms; that the public school is the nursery of democracy and patriotism; above all, that democracy is the lifeblood and strength and very soul of the republic, and the republic is Switzerland, and without the republic Switzerland is nothing. Private schools for Swiss children are few in number, and such as exist are under the strict supervision of the state. Education is a serious matter in Switzerland. There is no escape from it. A parent must send his children to school or go himself to jail. They kept a Seventh Day Adventist in jail for two years because he refused to let his child attend school on Saturdays. As it then seemed likely he would spend the rest of his life in a cell he surrendered.—Everybody's Magazine.

The Man Who Sings.

Give us, oh, give us, writes Carlyle, the man who sings at his work! Be his occupation what it may, he is superior to those who follow the same pursuit in silent sullenness. He will do more in the same time, he will do it better, he will persevere longer. One is scarcely sensible of fatigue while one marches to music. The very stars are said to make harmony as they revolve in their spheres. Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness; altogether past calculation are its powers of endurance. Efforts, to be permanently useful, must be uniformly joyous, a spirit all sunshine, peaceful from very gladness, beautiful because bright.

Eczema.

Cosmetic jelly has been found an excellent remedy for eczema. You can use it on the face without the slightest fear of unpleasant results. Take thirty grains of gum tragacanth and soak for three days in seven ounces of rose water. Force through muslin to make the preparation smooth and add an ounce of alcohol, an ounce of glycerin and a suggestion of boric acid, say half a teaspoonful. The jelly is a preparation which has been found wonderfully fine for chapped face and hands.

Has Three Climates.

Abyssinia has three climates, according to the altitude above the sea. In the low country or valleys bananas, dates, indigo, cotton and other tropical plants flourish. Elephants, lions, giraffes, zebras and gazelles abound. The intermediate zone recalls the climate of Sicily or of Andalusia, in Spain. There is good pasture for flocks and herds in the highest region.

Origin of "Whig."

What is the origin of the word "whig?" A twenty-year-old number of Spurgeon's magazine, Sword and Trowel, says, "In Cromwell's day the royalists first called the liberals whigs, taking the first letter of each word in their motto, 'We hope in God,' and forming them into this word."

An Explanation.

Joe—But, my dear fellow, is your income enough to justify your marrying? Fred—I'm afraid not. Joe—Then what reason have you for taking so serious a step? Fred—I have no reason. I'm in love.

The wasp has one strong point, but it is not in his favor.

Visiting cards printed at this office

Keith's Theatre.

At Keith's Chestnut Street Theatre Philadelphia, Virginia Earl and her "Johnnies" are the leading attraction. J. Kiernan & Company appear in "Taming the Beast", and Mr. and Mrs. Perkins Fisher present "The Half-Way House. The Three Seldons in classic, antique posings are a pleasing feature. Madame Argyro Kastron, the Hungarian violinist, and Harry Davenport, with his English caricatures, are worthy of notice. Tony Wilson, Mlle. Heloise and the Amaros sisters compose a strong combination of acrobatic actors. Harry Evans, the boy baritone; Mills & Morris, black-face comedians; the Orpheus Comedy Four, and Miles & Rickard, are others who help to make a very complete bill.

Transfer of Real Estate.

Zwingle Yearick, et. ux., to Catherine Hoy, Aug. 4, 1902; land in Jacksonville. $525.

D. W. Clark, et. al., to Catherine C. Kunes, April 17, 1906; premises in Eagleville. $450.

Jane E. Lang to Minnie M. Austin, March 12, 1906; ½ acre in Eagleville. $750.

Harry W. Stover, et. ux., to Thomas F. Stover, Nov. 6, 1901; 1 acre in Haines twp. $10.

Susan Strohecker to S. L. Strohecker, May 6, 1905; house and lot in Rebersburg. $80.

M. L. Emerich, adms., to Gotlieb D. Armbruster, Feb. 9, 1906; 8 acres, 136 perches. $102.

"Speak gently," runs the old adage. But that was before the days of the megaphone.

The Song of the Hair

There are four verses. Verse 1. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling hair. Verse 2. Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. Verse 3. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures dandruff. Verse 4. Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the scalp healthy, and keeps it so. It is a regular hair-food; that is the real secret of its wonderful success.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Pills, Cherry Pectoral

PIANOS and ORGANS....

The LESTER Piano is a strictly high grade instrument endorsed by the New England Conservatory Boston, Mass., Broad Street Conservatory, Philadelphia, as being unsurpassed for tone, touch and finish.

The "Stevens" Reed-Pipe Piano Organ is the newest thing on the market.

We are also headquarters for the "White" Sewing Machine.

Terms to suit the buyer. Ask for catalogue and prices.

C. E. ZEIGLER
SPRING MILLS, - - - PA.

Buy Oil from the Barrel.

Don't pay $1.50 a gallon for canned oil, which ought to cost but 60 cents a gallon. Ready-mixed paint is half oil and half paint. Buy oil fresh from the barrel, and add it to the L. & M. paint which is semi-mixed.

When you buy L. & M. paint you get a full gallon of paint that won't wear off for 10 or 15 years, because L. & M. Zinc hardens the L. & M. White Lead and makes L. & M. paint wear like iron.

4 gallons L. & M. mixed with 3 gallons Linseed Oil will paint a moderate sized house.

Actual cost L. & M. about $1.20 per gallon.

Sold in the north, east, south and west.

C. S. Andrews, ex-Mayor, Danbury, Conn., writes, "Painted my house 19 years ago with L. & M. Looks well today."

Sold by Rearick Bros., Centre Hall.

Centre Reporter $1.00 a year.

WANTED—Travelling salesman. Must furnish references and invest One Thousand ($1000.00) Dollars in our 6 per cent. bonds. Salary and expenses paid. Experience not required. We teach business at our mills. THE WHEELING ROOFING & CORNICE CO.

CIDER PRESS FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale two complete hydraulic cider presses, including engines. One engine is a traction. One press is at Tusseyville, the other at Spring Mills.
June 14 2t. ANDREW CORMAN, Spring Mills.

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All branches of legal business attended to promptly.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Linens, Lawns, Batistes, Cloth for Eton suits. Fancy suitings for full suits in broken and striped effects. Muslin, cambric and nainsook.

LADIES'

—Nainsook and Cambric Night Gowns—V shape and round neck.
—Cambric and Muslin corset covers, trimmed back and front with lace ribbon and beading; full blouse front.
—Muslin and cambric skirts, trimmed with lace or embroidery.

ALSO A LINE OF OXFORDS

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Shoes! Shoes!

Good Resolution: For Health, Wealth and Prosperity buy your Shoes from Krape.

My price is saving, good health and prosperity assured.

Douglass, Dayton
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Seeing is convincing in Price and Quality.
Come one and all.

C. A. KRAPE
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The Month of June
The Month of Weddings.

Whether it is your own wedding or that of your best friend, you'll need a new suit, and for such an occasion you will find nothing better than a Kuppenheimer garment.

It's poor economy to buy cheap goods of any kind—that is, cheap in quality—but to buy an inferior make of black goods is throwing money away.

You will also want to be sure that the style and cut of your suit will be right—just the proper thing for such a momentous occasion.

Kuppenheimer clothes are guaranteed as to quality, and are the standard of what is correct in style, material and workmanship. The best way to satisfy yourself is to see the clothes—try them on. We have a wide assortment and will be glad to show you.

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